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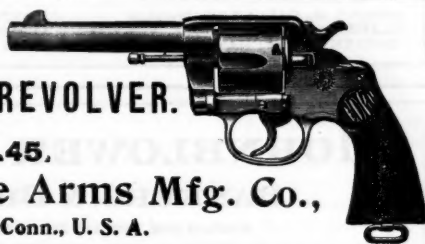
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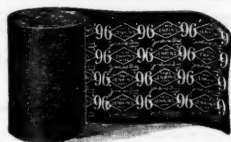
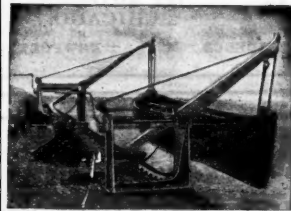
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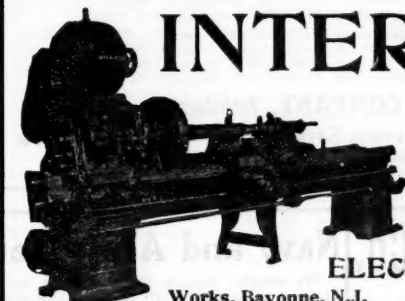
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Governor Sparks, of Nevada, is quoted to the effect that it is his purpose to have the constabulary force recently authorized by the legislature of that state organized, trained and disciplined as closely as possible after the state constabulary of Pennsylvania. We can wish him no better fortune than that his purpose in this respect may be fully accomplished. The Pennsylvania Constabulary has been in service only two years, yet in that period it has justified its existence beyond the most extravagant hopes of its advocates. One of the unwritten requirements of the service is that one mounted constable must be equal to a hundred rioters, and that if a constable starts out to arrest an outlaw "he must get his man even if he, single-handed, has to butt into a mob to find him." The organization has invariably made good on that requirement. In one riot in the coal region half a dozen constables routed a mob of seven hundred and arrested the leaders. In another twenty-two constables dispersed a gathering of fifteen thousand rioters who charged upon them only to discover that the revolvers and carbines in the hands of the troopers were meant for business, not for play. Since the organization of the constabulary three of its members have lost their lives in the line of duty and several have been wounded, yet their influence has been a constantly increasing force for the maintenance of law and order throughout the state. Last year they made more than four thousand arrests, chiefly of "Black Hand" outlaws, scores of whom have been sent to prison, and their duties in patrol work covered more than 330,000 miles. This organization consists of twenty-eight officers and two hundred men, all mounted, drilled, equipped and disciplined in a manner closely patterned after the United States Cavalry. The commanding officer is Capt. John C. Groome, who served as an officer in the Spanish War, and who in enlisting the constabulary made special efforts to recruit honorably discharged soldiers of the United States Army. It is stated that eight out of every ten of the enlisted force formerly served in the Army, among them being a large proportion of former non-commissioned officers, the result being a police organization which, man for man, is not surpassed even by the famous Northwest Mounted Police, of Canada. If Governor Sparks hopes to develop in Nevada a constabulary organization like that which has been created in Pennsylvania, he should follow Captain Groome's example and seek his material among men who have served honorably in the U.S. Army.

President Roosevelt's message transmitting to Congress a preliminary report from the Inland Waterways Commission urges that adequate funds for the development of inland waterways and the conservation of our forests be provided, even if a bond issue for that purpose should be necessary. The Commission makes various recommendations looking to the improvement of navigation on inland water courses, one recommendation being that Congress be asked to authorize the President to appoint a National Waterways Commission to bring into co-ordination the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, the Bureau of Soils, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Corporations for the promotion of the project under consideration. The report of the Inland Waterways Commission is signed by all the members of that body except Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., who submits a supplementary report of his own. General Mackenzie states that he is in the fullest accord with the recommendations looking to the protection and development of the natural resources of the country, and also with the desire of the Commission to continue its investigations. He adds, however, that he is not in accord with the thought that all the related subjects mentioned by the Commission are as clearly and necessarily associated with the subject of channel improvement and interstate commerce, as is assumed in the report. "It is

my belief," says General Mackenzie, "that further investigation will demonstrate that when the existing Commission shall have completed its labors all necessary co-operation can be secured, and all work proposed for the permanent commission can be equally well provided for by the existing agencies of the Government, and that through such agencies, without the interposition of a permanent commission, improvement of waterways and attention to allied subjects will be more promptly accomplished. While fully appreciating the importance of having general principles and schemes considered and recommended by a commission, as is now being done and as will continue to be done, I have grave fear that the scheme of operations recommended in connection with the proposed permanent commission would be found to be impracticable."

In England as in America there is a considerable body of citizens to whom the suggestion of compulsory military training is positively terrifying. These timid persons labor under the curious misapprehension that such training would deprive the citizen of one of his most precious rights, whereas it would simply exact from him one of his clearest duties to the government whose protection he enjoys. Here in the United States the impression prevails that compulsory military training would amount to conscription, yet nothing could be further from the fact. The trouble is that many persons confound compulsory military training with compulsory military service. The two things are radically different. Compulsory military service is naturally abhorrent to the American people, yet the best means of avoiding it would be a general and thorough system of compulsory military training. This confusion of terms in the English public mind has a conspicuous victim in the person of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who has been pictured as a radical advocate of conscription. He has repeatedly explained, however, that his attitude is misunderstood, and his explanation is again set forth in a recent letter, in which he says: "I hope you will impress upon your audience that what I am advocating is not conscription, nor even compulsory military service, but compulsory military training in the first place in all our schools; and, secondly, for all young men, when they come to the age of eighteen, for six months in camp. If this were done we should have good material on which to draw for home defense. I fear that people generally do not realize that invasion is perfectly possible and that unless we have a sufficient and efficient army for home defense we shall find the enemy some day overrunning the country. That our naval authorities realize this danger, and are not satisfied to trust the fleet alone for the defense of these shores, is amply proved by the fact that a large number of admirals of the fleet and of admirals have joined the National Service League."

In support of the bill S. 28, "to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce," it is held by those who urge the development of the American merchant marine that the proposed measure would encourage the building of ships of the class most likely to be useful to the Navy and Army in time of war. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to pay an additional sum for ocean mail service on ships of the second class on routes between the United States and South America, the Philippine Islands, Japan, China and Australia, amounting to four thousand miles or more in length, the extra payment to be the same amount per mile outgoing as is paid to vessels of the first class, or about four dollars per mile. Mr. Newberry, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is heartily in favor of the pending bill, contending that it would bring into being a fleet of merchant ships capable of great usefulness to the Navy in time of need. "Early vessels of the American Navy," says Mr. Newberry, "were converted merchant ships, and with them were won the most signal victories of our naval history. At that time the country was in possession of a naval force which could have manned its navy nearly eight times over, and never before or since has a superior fighting force sailed the ocean. The victories of the American Navy in the early days of the republic were due entirely to the fact that a large, vigorous and loyal navy marine was back of it. A merchant marine is as necessary now as then, perhaps more so, for the modern battleship is a complex and dependent instrument. The early fighting ship needed no attendants. It was self-contained and capable of remaining months at sea without replenishing except with fresh water. The modern battleship must be supplemented because of her complex character with colliers and supply ships, which are maintained in times of peace at heavy cost. There are years of peace to every day of war."

It is greatly to be regretted that the clause in the Army Appropriation Bill authorizing the Chief of Ordnance to purchase certain materials in secret when, in his judgment, the interests of the Government might be prejudiced by advertising therefor in the usual manner, has been stricken from the measure on a point of order. The need of secrecy in certain purchases was clearly set forth by the Chief of Ordnance, General Crozier, in a memorandum to the Secretary of War which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 8. General Crozier's note was prompted by his desire to insure secrecy concerning certain chemicals used in a bursting charge for shells, the mixture of the explosive being confidential, though the ingredients of it are procured largely from a single concern. Under a recent ruling by the

Comptroller of the Treasury a copy of the circular advertisement inviting offers of these materials will have to be posted in a public place, thus enabling the attachés or agents of foreign governments to learn the character and cost of such materials and by whom supplied. General Crozier's recommendation that legislation be requested whereby such purchases could be made without advertising was heartily approved by the Secretary of War, and a provision conferring such authority was incorporated in the Army Appropriation Bill, but has been stricken out on a motion by Representative Mann, who, for some unassigned reason, considered the grant of authority too wide. We agree with Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, that the provision in question was one of the most important features of the whole bill, and we indulge the hope that it may be restored when the measure reaches the Senate.

According to Maurice F. de la Rue-Barneville, in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, the Berbers in Northeastern Morocco, who have given France so much trouble for the past few years, consist of four tribes and can muster about 12,000 warriors, of whom 3,000 are horsemen. These Beni-Snaassen are born fighters and have a wonderful courage, due mostly to their fanatical religious ideas. Their battlefield customs are repulsive in the extreme, among them being smearing their faces with the blood of their own dead to attain new ardor for the conflict. The Berber country is mountainous and it is therefore likely that the French troops will have to conquer height after height at the cost of many lives before they can bring the Beni-Snaassen into submission. This guerrilla warfare will naturally unnerve the soldier and make him an easier prey to the murdering Berbers who swarm like wolves in the bushes. The French government has decided to increase the force in Algiers, commanded by General d'Amade, to 13,000. They will not all be employed simultaneously, but General d'Amade is such a hustler that the government fears he is wearing out his present force, which will not get a rest.

Madame Jacques, the inventor of a corset for men, has asked Surgeon General O'Reilly to take up the subject of introducing this article of wearing apparel in the Army. She claims that it is especially valuable for officers as they get on in years and become obese, and urges that it would be distinctly helpful for officers who are obliged to take practice rides, reducing the discomfort of such active exercise and tending to prolong their period of active service. The Surgeon General is disinclined to give the matter serious consideration. Madame Jacques, however, is little disposed to be discouraged, and, with her maid to announce her coming, is interviewing prominent officers at the War Department in her avowed efforts to prove a benefactor of the Army. If Madame Jacques and her maid have sufficient personal attractions, and will guarantee to fit the corsets, we think their scheme will be popular with the obese military gentlemen getting on in years, for whom the corsets are intended.

It is a creditable and encouraging fact that most of the bills so far introduced at the first session of the Philippine Assembly relate to projects of education, agriculture and industry. One bill provides for compulsory education, one for the teaching of English in the common schools, one for manual training in certain schools, and another calls for the establishing of an agricultural college in each province in the islands. A bill has been introduced authorizing the writ of habeas corpus, another provides for the free distribution of agricultural implements, and another proposes to abolish the death penalty. One of the pending bills calls for the improvement of the inland waterways of the archipelago, and another authorizes the admission of Chinese labor under certain restrictions. To judge from the character and purpose of these various measures one might conclude that the Philippine Assembly was not much unlike the legislature of the average state of the American Union.

Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, who was a gallant soldier in the Civil War, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Feb. 25, to urge a favorable report on the Haskins bill, which provides that the Federal government shall in part support certain military schools and colleges throughout the United States. The measure is designed, "to promote military training in civil institutions," and prescribes five classes of schools, which shall receive allowances ranging from \$50 to \$100 for each able-bodied male student enrolled therein. Archbishop Ireland supports the measure on the ground that it would result in the teaching of military tactics and the use of arms to a large body of young men who would thereby fit themselves in large degree for the command of troops in time of war.

The new British gun, known as the Fitzgerald gun, recently described here, does not meet with much favor from our experts. Great claims are made for the cooling apparatus, and it is asserted that, as a result of the inventor's wonderful discovery, the barrels rose only a few degrees above the temperature of the air after continued and rapid firing, but when a demonstration was asked for by an officer of our Army it was denied on the ground of expense. This officer then proposed a series of tests under his direction, offering to pay for the ammunition, but could not get it even under these conditions. The Fitzgerald gun may possess some virtue, but that remains to be shown to the satisfaction of experts.



Capt. Percy M. Ashburn and Lieut. Charles F. Craig, both of the Medical Department of the Army, members of the Army board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippines, paid a visit to Japan in the course of their investigation and have contributed some interesting observations on Japanese military service to the Military Surgeon. They were specially impressed with the range, scope and resources of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and express the hope that Japanese methods of building up the society might be adopted in America. "The Red Cross Society," according to the officers named, "has a very widespread and thorough organization in Japan, and that it is able to render in time of war service as valuable, as prompt and probably as well organized as that of the Army Medical Department itself. Base hospitals, transportation of sick and wounded, and the furnishing of supplies can be left in large part to this society, thus freeing a large number of medical officers for service with the combatant troops, as sanitarians, etc. In addition to that, the fact that the society trains and controls the great majority of the trained nurses in the empire, knows their records and abilities and can assign them to duty at any time, removes a heavy duty from the Medical Department. The abundance of funds and stores possessed by the society, and held ready for war time use, enables the government to save on these articles and to spend more on a large trained personnel of medical officers. The widespread organization of the society keeps alive and alert the public interest in the question of the soldier's health and welfare, and must, we think, enhance the power and dignity of the medical department of the army, which the society aids but does not supersede. Our need of a greater Red Cross organization, because of the small size of our Army Medical Department and the fact that we must depend largely on volunteer forces to fight our wars, and the further fact that the public and Congress are at present more or less indifferent to the medical necessities of the Army, is greater than Japan's. Our capacity for giving and doing is also greater, and that the need is not now supplied is a public misfortune."

The Seaman Prize Essay by Brig. Gen. A. A. Woodhull, U.S.A., retired, in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, treats of the scope of teaching that should be followed in the newly established chair of Hygiene and Sanitation in our military and naval schools. Two principles that should be thoroughly inculcated are given as follows: That disease is extraneous and abstractly needless, and that the sick enfeeble the command without, as the wounded may have done, having inflicted proportionate injury upon the enemy. The object of teaching military hygiene to cadets and midshipmen is to supply them with one more qualification for command. The graduate should know the necessity of pure air and how to obtain it; the composition of the ration; the disposal of waste; the importance of physique, and all points not strictly medical or surgical that will enable him to personally examine and inspect men for enlistment. The professor of hygiene must possess the didactic faculty and know how to leave a clear impression without confusing detail. Every opportunity throughout the course should be seized to impress the importance of prevention of disease. The cadet should know that the main object of clothing is to regulate bodily temperature. He must understand why, even in the tropics, cotton clothes lead to congestions, to colds and diarrhoeas. He should know the importance of a proper diet for certain work and climate. In short, he should be taught that to keep his command in proper fighting trim he must virtually keep them from the need of calling in medical assistance.

Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is a gentleman of such mental breadth and has proved himself so staunch a friend of the Army that his action in forcing the defeat of an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill authorizing the restoration of the canteen is both surprising and disappointing. Not less so is his contention that "the drinking man has no place in the ranks." Unfortunately, the drinking man has had a larger place, numerically speaking, in the ranks since the canteen was abolished than he had before. Official reports from the Judge Advocate General's and the Medical Departments show that drunkenness in the Army has increased rather than decreased since the soldier was deprived of the privilege of purchasing beer at the post exchange, and that trials by court-martial for offenses arising from intoxication have multiplied, while hospital admissions for alcoholism have increased at rates no less alarming. The drinking man has a place—a distressingly large place—in the ranks, Chairman Hull to the contrary notwithstanding, and all because a government which confidently depends upon him to defend its honor and integrity in time of war, distrusts him in time of peace and deprives him of a privilege which belongs to him as an American citizen.

Comdr. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., is quoted by the Boston Transcript as estimating that the station will graduate seven thousand apprentice seamen, yeomen, musicians and cooks during the present fiscal year as against four thousand last year. The Newport Training Station is rapidly increasing in importance and now graduates more men than all the other training stations combined. In view of this fact Congress should be willing to provide liberally for the needs of the Newport establishment as set forth by Commander Fullam at his re-

cent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The steady increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy should be supplemented with larger facilities for training the additional men required for the Service. The completion of the training station now under construction on Lake Michigan will add greatly to the available facilities, but additional facilities are required on the Atlantic coast, and they can be provided by improving the station at Newport. Commander Fullam's administration of the Newport station is thorough, efficient and popular in the highest degree, and that fact should commend his recommendations to the prompt approval of Congress.

That airships are destined to increasing use in military and naval operations admits of no doubt whatever, and he is a bold forecaster who would at this time attempt to define the furthest limit of their usefulness. It requires a highly elastic imagination, however, to grasp the scheme proposed by an Alabama inventor, whereby balloons are to be used in coaling warships at sea. His plan provides that a collier and the ship to be coaled shall each have a captive balloon attached. The balloon attached to the collier is to be filled with coal, and then as line is paid out from the collier the balloon will be moved over the ship to be coaled by hauling in on that vessel, this operation serving to bring the empty balloon over to the collier for loading. When the loaded balloon is in position above the ship to be coaled a trap in the bottom of the balloon is opened and the coal dumped to the place where it is needed, or, perhaps, somewhere in that neighborhood. This simple process, it is assumed, goes on regularly without regard to sea conditions, air currents, gas supply, or anything whatever. One is persuaded that the realization of this scheme will be a long step toward another whereby balloons may be used for docking ships at sea.

The United Service Gazette finds solace in the fact that Britain is not alone in having her navy and naval system criticised, and calls attention to the American controversy along these lines. It seems that other countries have their Reuterdales, as a contributor to Blackwood's has caused a great stir in British naval circles by his scathing criticism of what he calls "fool gunnery." He also turns his batteries upon torpedo work, asserting that the ignorance on the part of executive naval officers of torpedo details is very marked. The neglect of training in this respect is, he argues, improperly throwing a heavy burden of responsibility upon captains of ships. "Of what use," he asks, "are a thousand Dreadnoughts if they are unable to use the gun or torpedo in time of war?" The First Sea Lord, Mr. Edmund Robertson, practically admits that the British navy is no longer powerful to protect the islands from invasion, and that the whole question of British vulnerability is being closely considered by the Admiralty. Increased activity in shipbuilding is promised, with the evident intention of maintaining the two-power standard.

One of the most specious arguments against the proposed increase in the pay of the enlisted men of the Army is that the industrial depression which has fallen upon the country has forced so many wage-earners into idleness that it will be easy to obtain all the recruits desired at the present rates of pay. This argument is not sound, but even if it were it would be contemptible. To refuse an increase of pay on the ground that the hard times will drive men into the Army would be a reproach to Congress. The wiser course would be to increase the pay to a level that would attract into the Army a large body of men of the right quality who, under normal business conditions, would not think of entering it, but who, at a fair wage rate, would prefer military service to enforced idleness.

Circular No. 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908, is "Instructions governing the procurement of quartermaster's supplies for the U.S. Army, issued by the Quartermaster General to carry out the provisions of G.O. 18, W.D., Jan. 24, 1908, approved by the Secretary of War." Since then an amended list of supplies has been issued under Circular 4, Q.M.G.O., 1908. An appendix gives the numbers assigned to department headquarters and posts. General depots of the Quartermaster's Department and quartermaster's office, situated in the territorial departments, have been assigned numbers in the blocks of hundreds assigned to the respective departments, leaving sufficient interval after post numbers for new assignments if required.

From the recruiting station, U.S. Army, Fairmont, W. Va., W. W. Sibert, sergeant, G.R. Service, writes us saying: "There seems to be a boom in recruiting service in and around this town. On Dec. 6, 1907, two mines of the Fairmont Coal Co. at Monongah, W. Va., exploded, killing almost five hundred men, and during the last fifteen days of December I accepted twenty-one men for enlistment in different branches of the Army, and most of these forty-six men, and twenty-two have been coal miners from Fairmont and vicinity. A few nights ago a Fairmont lawyer in addressing the uniform rank, K. of P., at a banquet given in Masonic Temple, made the comparison between uniform rank, K. of P., and Regular soldiers, that they differ only in the examination, as soldiers have to be so many inches high and weigh a certain number of pounds and furnish reference as to being able and

willing to rob, kill, shoot and murder before they can be enlisted in any branch of the United States Army. Many such abuses are heaped upon the Army by men who certainly know better, but seem so very narrow-minded as to allow themselves to say such absurd things in order to make themselves strong with a certain class of people who know little or nothing of the Army discipline. Recruiting service is the branch where one can hear more Army abuse than anywhere else; some liken the Army to a reformatory, some to a penitentiary, and some even go so far as to term it a loathsome, degraded bunch of degenerates who are too lazy and good for nothing to be allowed in civil life and go to the Army as a last resort."

It is proposed to expend between \$40,000 and \$50,000 on the rifle range and encampment grounds of the Iowa National Guard near Des Moines this summer. About 287 acres of land will be utilized. A water works system will be installed and other improvements made. Concrete bases will be put in for the targets, which will be at distances of from 500 to 1,500 yards. The range is across the river, the natural elevation of about 193 feet forming a backstop, which eliminates danger from bullets missing the targets. This backstop is enclosed with wire fencing to keep animals and persons out of danger, and guards will be stationed along the river to warn hunting, boating and fishing parties. Iowa promises to be a strong bidder for the National Matches for 1909 or 1910.

An old officer of the Army, with whom Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Art. Corps, Chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, served as a lieutenant, writes as follows: "I was more than pleased, say, in the language of the day, 'delighted,' with your editorial of appreciation of Colonel Weaver. He joined me as a second lieutenant at Fort Foote, and ever since his earnest devotion to duty and progress and unending labor and exalted aims have been a constant theme of confidence and praise, as grateful as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, and all that."

An interesting lecture was given at the Union League Club, New York, by the Honorable Gherardi Davis, on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, on the subject of "Regimental Colors in the War of the Revolution." Mr. Davis gave a brief account of the existing American Colors carried in the War of the Revolution, and of the existing flags captured at Trenton and Yorktown; also of the colors carried by the French troops and by the British troops and their German mercenaries, illustrated with forty-five colored slides, most of which are from photographs of the flags, the others being from drawings made from authentic sources.

A delegation of citizens from Norfolk called on the sub-committee of the House Committee on Fortifications, Feb. 20, to urge the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the creation and fortification of an artificial island at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, midway of the Virginia Capes. The War Department's total estimate for fortifications for 1909 is approximately \$38,000,000, but it is the intention of the Appropriations Committee to cut down this estimate to something like \$10,000,000, and present plans contemplate the expenditure of practically all of that amount in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

In his report to the War Department Major Gen. W. J. Mickle, of Indiana, team captain for his state at Camp Perry, O., last year, recommends the prohibition on the range of all meteorological instruments, also verniers and other sight adjusters not permanently attached to the rifle. He thinks there should be some limitation of the size and power of telescopes to such as could be easily carried by an enlisted man in the field in addition to other equipment, or that they should be confined to field glasses. General Mickle thinks the use of white on the front sights should be permitted or that smoking of the same should be prohibited. Sighting shots should be discontinued.

S.R. 23, which passed the Senate Jan. 15 and has been reported with amendments in the House, provides for the return to China of \$10,795,286.11 of the \$24,440,778.80 indemnity bond received from China on account of the Boxer troubles. A proviso is made that \$2,000,000 be held for one year, reserved for the settlement of any claims that may be presented and favorably passed upon by the Court of Claims, which court is invested by the bill with jurisdiction. Any balance remaining thereafter will be returned to the Chinese government.

One of our lady subscribers writes: "I have learned much from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that I otherwise would not learn, even if I had asked a thousand questions. This way I am independent and I feel very grateful toward the JOURNAL."

The question having come up as to the right of an officer of the Army to be chosen a director in a stock company, the Judge Advocate General holds that there is nothing to forbid it at present in laws or orders.

The Quartermaster's Department has allotted for a water supply system at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, \$72,380.



## DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

In the discussion of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House on Feb. 28 Mr. Crumpacker stated that as he understood the provision that nothing in the act should be construed to increase the pay of enlisted men on the retired list, it would increase the pay of those retired hereafter.

"Mr. Hull: That is correct.

"Mr. Crumpacker: Even if it should be but one day after the passage of this act.

"Mr. Hull: Yes. That question was discussed, and while there is an element of justice in saying that those now on the retired list shall have all the benefits of this act, yet there is nothing in equity that demands it. When anyone goes on the retired list his status is fixed. So far as the Navy is concerned, my understanding is that they have a law which provides absolutely that no man on the retired list shall have his pay increased or diminished while he is on the retired list.

"Mr. Crumpacker: Yes.

"Mr. Hull: There is no trouble about that, so far as I can see. This question of providing for the future presented a great many problems to the committee, and one of the great problems was that of cost, to be frank with the gentleman. This is going to make, as I stated before, a large increase in the military establishment. When a man goes on the retired list his status is fixed, and he remains there. We last year, in order to help the soldiers on the retired list of the enlisted force, increased their pay by three-quarters of all the allowances they were entitled to under the active list, fuel and quarters. My judgment is that we ought not to disturb the retired list. My judgment is that something over \$400,000 that would be required to meet the conditions in this bill applied to the retired list would be more than in equity and justice they are entitled to. When the pay of the officers was up the Secretary of War was explicit that, in his judgment, the officers and men on the retired list had their status fixed and had no reason to come to Congress for an increase.

"Mr. Crumpacker: There are on the retired list of the Regular Army quite a number of veterans of the Civil War, who were retired on account of age or disability, and who are receiving pay under existing law. Under this provision many will be retired in the future during the lives of these veterans of the Civil War, men retired who have never seen a day of actual service, but who will receive a substantially higher rate of pay than these veterans of the Civil War.

"Mr. Hay: There is no inequality about it. They are retired on the pay they were receiving when they entered the Army, and this is a new provision applying to a different class of men entirely. There can be no injustice at all. My experience here has been that there is very little pressure brought to bear upon Congress from the retired men of the Regular Army. The pressure is brought from the Volunteers, not from the men in the Regular Army, and I do not think there will be any trouble about this."

In the matter of mileage considerable debate was indulged in in regard to the alleged abuse of the mileage privilege, it being claimed by some of the speakers that officers frequently do unnecessary traveling for the sake of the travel allowances.

Mr. Hull suggested an amendment to the bill, providing "that hereafter actual expenses only shall be paid to officers for travel while traveling to and from the Territory of Alaska, or when traveling within the limits of the Territory of Alaska." Objection being made, he withdrew it without pressing it to a vote.

Mr. Slayden said: "Now, I know how difficult it is for the Chief of Staff and for others who have to authorize these travel allowances to say no, because I have been in the office of the Chief of Staff when those cases came in. Circumstances did seem to suggest very strongly that the public service would be promoted by authorizing the travel. But sometimes I have thought that perhaps they strained a point and authorized the travel when it should not have been done, and I am not entirely convinced that things would not have gone on about as well if the traveling had not been undertaken. In Alaska one officer paid \$90 in actual expenses and got back \$4.50. Another officer lost in one year, by his travel under orders, orders that he was compelled to obey, in expenses that he could not avoid undertaking, \$683. Those victims of circumstances were standing around the corridors of the War Department and of the committee, hopeless of ever recovering those sums. One of them spoke to me about it, and I told him that they should unquestionably present their case to Congress, because I did not believe that so simple an act of justice would be denied.

"Mr. Hull: I will say that there is only one officer who received as much as \$2,000 last year.

"Mr. Mann: Was that for foreign travel?

"Mr. Hull: It was for the total traveling he did during the year—none of it foreign travel.

"Mr. Mann: He traveled thirty or forty thousand miles. It is impossible for me to understand how any such travel could be incurred, except for the purpose of getting mileage.

"Mr. Hull: I think that is one object."

Mr. Larrinaga, delegate from Porto Rico, on Feb. 28, addressed the Committee on Military Affairs on the history and virtues of the Porto Ricans as soldiers, and made an earnest plea for the Porto Rican Regiment, claiming that should the occasion arise, these soldiers would prove both their fighting qualities and their patriotism.

Mr. Foster made an earnest but unavailing attempt to have the following added to the bill as an amendment:

For paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and batteries of the organized militia of any state, territory, or of the District of Columbia, which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the Regular Army, as provided by Sections 15 and 21 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," \$1,000,000; and for paying the expenses of regular troops authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments, \$500,000.

"Mr. Hull: It would only be a small fraction of the guard that would be instructed. In my judgment, if the provision adopted by the committee to-day will become a law, it will increase enlistments enormously in the next six months. There will probably be 20,000 to 25,000 raw recruits in the Regular Army. Where is the best place for them to be instructed? In grand maneuvers? No. First in the company and then in the regiment. The best instruction comes from that. I served in the Army once and I know something about it. I happened to occupy a subordinate position, and the only instruction I got was just as far as I could see from day to day in my marches or in the battles. The generals, of course, who could look over the whole field, would get some benefit from this. The private soldier gets work, but he can get that work in his state encampment just as well. And I want to call your attention to another thing, namely,

that in these grand encampments, where men go several hundred miles, they lose at least three days out of their time going to and returning from the encampment. That is lost time. When they meet in their state they lose none of that time. We have made it possible for the Regulars to go to every state and participate in every state encampment. Take your Guards, where you have four regiments, or six regiments, or ten regiments, or two regiments, even, and give them the thorough instruction that comes from the close association with the Regular Army; it is to my mind much more efficient than your grand maneuvers can ever be.

"Mr. O'Connell: I protest in the name of Massachusetts against being obliged to omit such important military education from the schooling of our militia. I believe that the general annual encampment promotes their efficiency, and I know that the Regular Army can be made more efficient by the efficiency of the Volunteer Army when called upon to assist them in a time of war. An army that can maneuver properly and scientifically is a better weapon for warfare than anything I know of. We do not believe that they can be made efficient unless you give them this general practice, such as is indulged in when the militia of our state comes into actual contact with the Federal troops in a general encampment. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that instead of a measure of economy this is more a measure to the detriment of the Army, which in the long run will be far more expensive to the country, and one which we may deeply regret. I do not believe in economy of this kind.

"Mr. Tirrell: The question has been asked what benefit has resulted therefrom. I wish to say, in addition to what my colleague has stated, that the benefit has been, first, that the companies in Massachusetts have been kept recruited up to their full limit by a more general interest taken in militia affairs; second, the proficiency in the Service in Massachusetts has been largely increased, and, third, greater respect has been shown to the militia law and all that appertains thereto.

"Mr. Holliday: Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will not prevail. When an appropriation was first made for these Army maneuvers it was well understood by the committee that they were something in the nature of an experiment, and the general talk was that they were not expected to be repeated every year, but might be taken up once in every three or four years, with a view to ascertaining whether they were of sufficient substantial advantage to the militia to justify the appropriation. That was a matter well understood in the committee and well understood at the War Department. Now, the result of these maneuvers has not been such, in my judgment, as to justify us in continuing this appropriation. My own notion is that this was simply a big junket for the benefit of the officers of the militia, and that is about all there is to it. It does not aid the individual soldiers of the National Guard one particle. I have participated in drills many a time—in company drill, in regimental drill, in brigade drill, and division drill—and I want to say to you that my experience is that the real training that the soldier gets is in squad and company drill. The knowledge that a soldier receives before he even goes to his company is worth more than all the other knowledge that he receives during his entire drill, so far as the enlisted man is concerned. There is a good deal of talk about our unpreparedness for war. The fact of the matter is that if a war was to break out an army would be exterminated in a very short time that would give a mighty good account of itself, whether we had a militia or not. We are in no danger of a war. There is no war cloud hanging over this country. We need not go to work and spend additional millions upon the Army and Navy. The youngest man in this House will never see any reason for it, in my judgment, and it is not necessary to be hysterical because some yellow newspaper talks of imaginary dangers 40,000 miles away from here. I want to say seriously that the American people have got tired of jingoism; they have got tired of militarism; they have got tired of this notion of diverting from peaceful pursuits and industry a vast amount of money that we ought to give to the workmen in order to furnish them employment."

Speaking of the detail of Regular officers to instruct the National Guard, Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, said: "If it results in the injury or the embarrassment of the Regular Army it ought not to be done. The Regular troops should receive first consideration of their own officers. What we ought to have is what the War Department recommends—enough officers so all these things can be done as may be necessary for the public welfare, but if we have to choose between the two courses of action, I think we ought to maintain the Regular Army first anyhow."

Mr. Kistermann, on Feb. 29, offered an amendment to the post-exchange section of the bill, providing that "the sale of light wines and beer may be permitted therein," which motion was lost on a point of order.

Mr. Hull, in introducing the bill, presented the following table of comparative pay:

Table showing comparative cost of a company of infantry during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and that now proposed.

Grade.	No.	Civil War.	Spanish War.	Present proposed pay.
First sergeant.	1	\$24	\$30.00	\$45
Quartermaster	1	a20	a21.60	30
Sergeant	1	20	21.60	30
Sergeants	6	120	129.60	180
Corporals	10	18	18.00	21
Cooks	2	b16	b15.60	30
Musicians	2	16	15.60	15
Artificer	1	18	18.00	21
Privates	105	16	1,680	15
Total	128	2,106	2,079.60	2,151

Speaking of marksmanship, Mr. Hull said: "Very few soldiers reach the highest degree of expertness which entitles them to the \$5 a month. More than half reach the lowest degree. Some twenty per cent, I think it is, reach the second degree; but only about three per cent. the highest degree."

In the House on Feb. 27 Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, presented a resolution in favor of the increase of Army pay, passed by the board of trade in Nashville, composed of several thousand leading business men—men filling high office, professors and college men, and merchants and preachers, doctors and lawyers. After describing present conditions in the Army, the resolutions say:

In view of these conditions and facts, the board of trade of Nashville favors the measure now pending, and desires its prompt passage by Congress, and approval by the President.

Resolved, therefore, by the board of trade of Nashville, That it hereby gives its indorsement to said measure, and recommends and requests the Senators and Representatives in the Congress from Tennessee to vote for and aid in the passage of said bill pending as aforesaid, and which has been prepared and recommended for passage by the President and Departments as stated.

In describing his efforts to locate the graves of sol-

diers that fell in the battle in or about New Orleans in December, 1814, and January, 1815, "To my amazement, to my astonishment, and I will say to my sorrow," a member said, "I was informed by General Aleshire yesterday in a letter that is printed in the Record of yesterday that the graves of these soldiers, except possibly two, cannot be found. They are not marked, and yet the great battle of New Orleans, wrought by these and other soldiers, was more remarkable than perhaps any battle that was ever fought upon American soil."

## ARMY BILL PASSED.

After a debate extending over several days the House on Feb. 29 passed the Army Appropriation Bill, a synopsis of which was given in our issue of Feb. 22, page 656. The section relating to enlisted men was passed as introduced. It reads as follows:

## Pay of Enlisted Men.

For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, ten million dollars. For additional pay for length of service, \$1,206,000.

That hereafter the monthly pay of enlisted men of the Army during their first enlistment shall be as follows, namely: Master electricians, master signal electricians, \$75; engineers, \$65; regimental sergeants major, regimental quartermaster sergeants, regimental commissary sergeants, sergeants major, senior grade, Coast Artillery, battalion sergeants major of Engineers, post quartermaster sergeants, post commissary sergeants, post ordnance sergeants, battalion quartermaster sergeants of Engineers, sergeants first class Hospital Corps, electrician sergeants first class, sergeants first class Signal Corps, and first sergeants, \$45; battalion sergeants major of Infantry and Field Artillery, squadron sergeants major, sergeants major junior grade Coast Artillery, battalion quartermaster sergeants, Field Artillery, and master gunners, \$40; electrician sergeants, second class, sergeants of engineers, ordnance, and Signal Corps, quartermaster sergeants of Engineers, and color sergeants, \$36; sergeants and quartermaster sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry sergeants of the Hospital Corps, firemen and cooks, \$30: Provided, That mess sergeants shall receive six dollars per month in addition to their pay; corporals of Engineers, ordnance, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps, chief mechanics, and mechanics, Coast Artillery, \$24; corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, mechanics of Field Artillery, blacksmiths and farriers, saddlers, wagoners and artificers, \$21; privates, first class, of Engineers, ordnance, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps, \$18; privates Hospital Corps, \$16; trumpeters, musicians of Infantry, Artillery and Engineers, privates of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Signal Corps and privates second class, Engineers and ordnance, \$15.

That any soldier who receives an honorable discharge at the termination of an enlistment period and re-enlists within three months thereafter shall be entitled to continuous service pay as herein provided, which shall be in addition to the initial pay provided for in this act and shall be as follows, namely: An increase of three dollars monthly pay for and during the second and third enlistments each, and a further increase of one dollar for and during each subsequent enlistment up to and including the seventh, after which the pay shall remain as in the seventh enlistment: Provided, That any soldier who receives an honorable discharge at the termination of his first or any succeeding enlistment period and re-enlists after the expiration of three months shall be regarded as in his second enlistment; that an enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good any time lost during an enlistment period by unauthorized absence exceeding one day, but any soldier who receives an honorable discharge for the convenience of the government after having served more than half of his enlistment shall be considered as having served an enlistment period within the meaning of this act; that the present enlistment period of men now in service shall be determined by the number of years continuous service they may have had at the date of approval of this act, under existing laws, counting three years to an enlistment: And provided further, That any soldier who has been honorably discharged at the termination of his first, second and third enlistment period, and re-enlists within three months of the date of said discharge shall, upon such re-enlistment, receive an amount equal to three months' pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge.

That enlisted men now qualified or hereafter qualifying as marksmen shall receive two dollars per month; as sharpshooters, three dollars per month; as expert riflemen, five dollars per month; as second class gunners, two dollars per month; as first class gunners, three dollars per month; as gun pointers, gun commanders, observers second class, chief planters and chief loaders, seven dollars per month; as plotters, observers first class, and casemate electricians, nine dollars per month, all in addition to their pay, but no enlisted man shall receive at the same time additional pay for more than one of the classifications named in this section: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the total number of gun pointers, gun commanders, observers, chief planters, chief loaders, plotters and casemate electricians now authorized by law.

That increase of pay for service beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, and the territories of the United States contiguous thereto, shall be as now provided by law.

That the pay during first enlistment of enlisted men of bands, exclusive of the band of the United States Military Academy, shall be as follows: Chief musician, \$75; principal musicians and chief trumpeters, \$40; sergeants and drum majors, \$36; corporals, \$30, and privates, \$24; and the continuous service pay of all grades shall be as provided in this act: Provided, That Army bands or members thereof shall not receive remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicians.

That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the pay of enlisted men now on the retired list.

That sections 1280, 1281 and 1284 of the Revised Statutes be, and are hereby, repealed, and so much of section 4819 as pertains to the deduction of 12½ cents per month from the pay of every soldier of the Regular Army for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

That section six of the act entitled "An act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States," approved April 26, 1898, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That any soldier who deserts shall, besides incurring the penalties now attaching to the crime of desertion, forfeit all right to pension which he might otherwise have acquired."

The following amendments were made in the bill: The appropriation for the construction and maintenance of military post roads, etc., in Alaska was made available until the close of the fiscal year 1910, instead of "until expended," the latter being too indefinite.

To the section relating to the Engineer School, Washington, D.C., the following was added: "Provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay double salaries to any employee of the Engineer School."

The following was stricken out because already provided for by existing law:

Provided, That hereafter no part of the moneys appropriated for use of the Quartermaster's Department shall be used in payment of extra duty pay for the Army service men in the Quartermaster's Department at West Point.

The following paragraph under head of Engineer School, Washington, was stricken out on a point of order:

For the construction and completion of a building for the post headquarters, engineer school, engineer library and engineer museum, \$350,000: Provided, That no plans shall be adopted for the completion of the establishment of the Engineer School and post at Washington Barracks, D.C., in accordance with the general lay out of the post and school



which was approved by the Secretary of War on Dec. 22, 1904, that shall require a total expenditure in excess of \$767,000, including the sum of \$350,000 hereby appropriated.

Under head of Ordnance the following was stricken out on a point of order:

Whenever proposals are invited for the furnishing of articles of ordnance property, the character of which or the ingredients thereof are of such a nature that the interests of the public service would be injured by publicly divulging them, the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to purchase such articles in such manner as he may deem most economical and efficient.

Under Construction and Repair of Hospitals, the following was stricken out on a point of order:

Provided, That not to exceed the following sums may be used in the erection and completion of modern sanitary hospitals at the posts named: \$35,000 at Boise Barracks, Idaho; \$50,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; \$40,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Slocum, N.Y.; \$35,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort G. H. Wright, N.Y.; \$25,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Robinson, Neb.; \$20,000 to complete the hospital at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and \$20,000 to complete the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Under Shooting Galleries, the following was stricken out on a point of order:

Provided further, That \$250,000 shall be used only for the purchase of 6,000 acres of land, more or less, near the city of Washington, D.C., for use as a target range, and for other military uses for Regular troops, including Field Artillery, and for the National Guard of the District of Columbia and contiguous states.

The section relating to small-arms target practice reads as follows in the bill as passed:

Ammunition, targets, and other accessories for small arms and machine gun target practice and instruction; marksmen's medals, prize arms, and insignia for all arms of the Service, \$1,300,000.

The provision for national trophy and medals for rifle contests reads as follows:

That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several states, territories and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes and medals herein provided for, and for the promotion of rifle practice, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$5,000: Provided, That the trophies and medals herein authorized shall be contested for only by the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several states, territories and of the District of Columbia.

The restoration of the pay clause to the Army bill was made possible by the adoption of the following resolution, reported by the Committee on Rules, Feb. 28:

Ordered, That during the consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union of the bill making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, it shall be in order to offer and consider, with right of amendment, at the end of the paragraph relating to pay of enlisted men, the following provisions: From line 12, page 6, to line 23, page 10.

#### PAY INSPECTOR COWIE ON THE PAY BILL.

Pay Insp. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Feb. 21, and gave much interesting information concerning the pay bill, H. 17527, in its relation to the graduates of the Naval Academy. He remarked that it was only fair that passed midshipmen should be placed on an equal footing, in the matter of pay, with graduates of the Military Academy, whereas at present the midshipman goes to sea on \$950 per year, while the graduate of West Point enters the Army as a second lieutenant at \$1,400 or \$1,500.

Pay Inspector Cowie declared that the midshipman knows at graduation that he is to plunge into debt, and he estimates that a midshipman performing the official and social duties of an ensign cannot meet more than two-thirds of his obligations from his pay of \$950. Seventy-five per cent. of the boys who enter the Naval Academy have obligated themselves to pay some one for the expenses incidental to entrance, and at graduation they are indebted to somebody to the amount of about \$263 for equipment fund. A great many resign, but their resignations are seldom accepted, and only recently several have resigned and gotten appointments to West Point; and it is simply this thing of starting out from the Naval Academy in debt that makes them want to go to West Point instead of remaining in the Navy. If the pay were equalized it would not be so. There is at present a large number of vacancies at the Academy. The average midshipman on graduation is in debt to the amount of \$1,007.80, divided as follows: Equipment fund, \$263; owing for uniforms, \$441.50; owing for civilian outfit, \$303.80. Two years after graduation, making allowances for mess bills, laundry, life insurance, entertaining, bedding and necessary incidentals, his indebtedness has increased to \$1,235.80. The increase in the pay of passed midshipmen, if they were given the pay of second lieutenants of the Army, would be \$249,600 per year.

Regarding the estimate of \$30 per month for incidentals for passed midshipmen, Pay Inspector Cowie said: "To any who may think \$30 per month too much for incidentals, I say, do not lose sight of the fact that when a ship enters port it is the duty of both officers and men to seek information and add to the education the country desires and expects them to have. To this end they should go sight-seeing in every port they enter and visit every place of interest near such port. This they cannot do, much as they may desire it, and simply because they have not the means. It must not be forgotten that these young men are not in civil life, consequently items which may seem extravagant are really part of their outfit. They must have all articles of civilian's dress as well as uniforms, as they are required to attend functions in both, and I venture to say there is no member of this committee but what desires that our officers and midshipmen shall always appear to advantage no matter whether on board ship or on shore in any part of the world where they may be invited as representatives of the U.S. Navy."

Pay Inspector Cowie states that if the Dick-Capron bill should become a law the Navy Department would request the President to approve a pay schedule averaging about ten per cent. more than the present pay for enlisted men. Under the rates proposed in the bill, including the provision to give passed midshipmen the pay of second lieutenants, the increase in the pay of the Navy, including officers and men retired, would be \$3,894,627.

Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpine, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to duty as fleet engineer of the Atlantic Fleet and senior engineer officer of the Connecticut, relieving Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Higgins, who has been ordered to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion, and then report to the Bureau of Navigation for further orders.

#### LITERATURE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 28, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The officer in charge of the U.S. Army Morgue, Manila, having been ordered by the Division Commander to receive and distribute such reading matter as may be sent for the Army to this port, presents an appeal to all friends of the forces serving in these islands to assist him in this work.

There are some sixty-eight posts, stations and sub-stations throughout the archipelago, not to speak of hospitals and inter-island and ocean transports. Many of these stations are in remote regions, cut off from almost all the literary pabulum that so often serves as a blessing in our lives. I would suggest that those desiring to give, in order that there may be a wise, generous and steady distribution to the troops, send their offerings through the nearest Depot Quartermaster for shipment to the Officer in Charge of the United States Army Morgue, Manila. I would also recommend that what they send be mainly magazines (recent), illustrated papers, books (including also school books), games, etc. I doubt the wisdom of sending old newspapers (dailies or church), as their news by the time they reach here will be overpast and such papers become an accumulation and a burden in the hands of the distributor; then the Government should not be called on to transport, as it does at considerable cost, anything but what will be of real value when received.

A good rule to go by is to send what you yourself have enjoyed. If you can spare a book, which has given you pleasure, but do not wish to retain on your library shelves, give a chance to some isolated servant of his country, or to some wearied convalescent to enjoy it also. I have mentioned school books. Almost anywhere at the stations are men who are ambitious to instruct themselves or to review long-forgotten studies, in order to prepare themselves for a Civil Service examination, or possibly for a commission. We would find ways of getting such school books where they would be appreciated and useful. It is also suggested that books in French, German and Spanish will always find eager claimants. A very large number here can read and speak Spanish; there are always Germans serving, also French, then many will be glad to get hold of the latter, who have a reading knowledge of French. All matter received will be carefully disposed of to the best advantage from this office. Thanking contributors in advance,

HENRY SWIFT, Chaplain, 13th Inf.,  
In charge of U.S. Army Morgue.

#### A PLEA FOR THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Medical Department apparently is an unknown quantity to the framers of the Service Pay Bill. Were it not for the Surgeon General, Congress would probably never know that there is a Hospital Corps and sergeants, first class, H.C., in existence. The recommendation of the Surgeon General, to raise the pay of the sergeants, first class, comes in the eleventh hour; but better late than never.

That mostly everyone's service in the Army is appreciated is evidenced by the bill to raise their pay. That sergeants first class of the Hospital Corps are less deserving, or that their services are less appreciated, is also in evidence by their being left out in the cold.

Considering everything, i.e., the channel leading through the lavatory, kitchen, ward, dispensary, office and operating room through which he obtained his position, the prolonged studies required for a high degree of efficiency, the demands made upon him as to his duties, at times most exacting, at other times of a nature most disagreeable if not disgusting, it remains a wonder that there are still persons left who care to work up for this position. Yet the man of this rank has been entirely ignored in the new pay bill.

The fact is generally overlooked that sergeants first class instruct the detachment of the Hospital Corps daily for seven months in the year without extra compensation, whereas non-commissioned officers of the line, acting as school teachers, do receive such compensation. It may be argued that this is properly the duty of the surgeon. Allow me to state that in my ten years of service as a non-commissioned officer of the Hospital Corps, I have met only two medical officers who personally gave this instruction. As the efficiency of the entire Hospital Corps depends on this instruction in time of war, this point ought not to be lightly considered.

Let us hope that the Surgeon General's recommendation be not without effect, or that, in case of failure of his efforts, the Army Regulations be so amended as to give the hospital sergeant equal chances with sergeants of the line for examination and appointment as quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance sergeant, so that, after our third enlistment is completed, and there be no longer a three months' re-enlistment bonus (which clause in plain language means "Stay in if you want to; get out if you dare," with the motto on the enlistment paper of "Heads I win, tails you lose"), he may obtain one of these positions as a reward for faithful service, and be enabled to pass the time outside of office hours with his family, and his nights in undisturbed repose.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

#### PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army Pay Bill as it passed the House does not, to my mind, give justice to these veterans (the ordnance, post q.m. and post com. sergt.). True, they are not responsible or accountable for money or property, yet what officer over them does not look toward them to keep him straight and hold them indirectly responsible? Is not the rendering of returns and accounts so as to pass the scrutiny of the heads of departments and the Auditor, along with the keeping of books pertaining to the office, technical work also? The C.A. Corps has a chance for promotion; so has the Signal Corps, and the Surgeon General recommended the same for the Hospital Corps. Why should not the P.N.C.S. have a chance also?

Further, has it ever occurred to you why any warrant signed by a regimental commander (regimental sergeant major) should give precedence over one who holds a warrant signed by higher authority? (My warrant is signed by the Secretary of War, though now they are signed by the chief of bureau or corps.) Should not the P.N.C.S.

officer, within the meaning of par. 95, A.R., receive some consideration? Where is the incentive to attain such a position, if first sergeants receive the same pay and as in the case of C.A. Corps companies remain at the same post for years with no expenses for moving? In addition, most all the sergeants major, senior and junior grades and first sergeants, C.A.C., hold positions of either plotter or observer, thus giving them seven to nine dollars in addition. Most of us work 365 days in a year, both mornings and afternoons, while, as a rule, one finds the adjutant's office closed in the afternoon. Pay a man according to the work he does. Sixty-five dollars, initial pay, should be the lowest pay for a P.N.C.S. officer, who, at the end of a day, is fairly worn out by continuous figuring and figuring. N. C. STAFF.

#### EQUALIZATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Doubtless one of the things that works disastrously in our Service, and that is getting worse instead of better, is the way our foreign service roster is run. The effort to avoid going to the tropics is on the increase. Something ought to be done to equalize foreign duty. We still have a few officers left who think that, when the regiment goes, the officers ought to go with it. This class gets roasted for its old-fashioned beliefs, and the only other class left to do the disagreeable duty is composed of those who lack either the pull or the luck necessary to secure the requisite detail. The Philippines have been in our possession since 1898. Yet there are field officers of infantry who have never seen the islands. There are a good many others who have seen them very seldom, and for very short spaces of time. By reason of details (generally going all the time to the same men), by reason of home battalions assuring to the fortunate members a stay at home three times as long as others secure, the bulk of foreign service is being done by the same men. It is not right that some officers should have to spend more than half their days in foreign tropics while others cool their heels continually at home. The service should be equalized; first, between regiments. At present the Cavalry is having much longer tours at home than the Infantry. Home is as dear to the Infantryman as to anybody else. Then give him an equal chance to enjoy it. Second, equalize foreign service between individuals. Publish a roster showing the amount of foreign service done by each man. Then let the foreign service be done by those due to do it. FAIR PLAY.

#### COMPLAINS OF PHILADELPHIA HOTELS.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 20, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the agitation to change the place of having the football games between West Point and Annapolis from Philadelphia to New York, I suggest that we have it in New York by all means. I desire this change mainly on account of the insufficient hotel accommodations of Philadelphia and because of the experience I had at the last game, of discourteous treatment on the part of one of the Philadelphia hotels, claiming to be a first-class house. I wrote a letter to this hotel a few days before the last game asking for a room the night before the game, and received a reply that they would be glad to do what they could for me. I arrived about 6 p.m. and was informed by the clerk that there were no vacant rooms just then, but if I would leave my name I would get a room in turn. I discovered later that several had been assigned rooms who arrived after I did. The clerk simply lied to me. Had he informed me in the beginning that I would not be assigned a room I would have gone to another hotel. I was kept waiting until after 11 p.m. It was with some difficulty that I finally obtained a room after midnight at a second-class hotel some distance away. I know of one officer who had to take a cot at a Turkish bath house. If the hotel I refer to claims to be an up-to-date hotel the manager had better obtain a clerk who is up-to-date and will not deceive people. Philadelphia is certainly behind the times as to hotels, so I vote to have the game at New York, where I know the hotel accommodations are ample and up-to-date. ARMY OFFICER.

#### USING A MULE FOR A GUN CARRIAGE.

Palo Alto, Cal., Feb. 21, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your report of the joke about using a mule for a gun carriage in 1847 in Switzerland is years older than that date. The writer, while crossing the Plains in 1849 under the leadership of Captain Thing, of Boston, on our reaching a certain point on the trail from Astoria to Fort Hall, which he had helped to build fifteen years before, told us that at that point on the Humboldt or St. Mary's River they were attacked by Indians. They were packing a small swivel gun on a mule for Fort Hall, the muzzle pointing aft. The gun was loaded with a charge of bullets, aimed pointing at the enemy and fired. The mule went one way and the Indians the other, the latter ever after averring that the whites had fired a mule at them. The mule refused to have any more dealings with that load. How "history" repeats itself. J. A. STUART.

#### A BUBBLY BUBBLING LIEUTENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If you have correctly reported, in the account appearing on page 647 of your issue of Feb. 22, 1908, that "it has been decided that officers who take the ride (test in horsemanship) \* \* \* shall lead his horse for five miles, at a trot." I do not see why you have published that long-winded article on elimination in the same issue of the JOURNAL. Five-miles-leading-at-a-trot has any elimination scheme—yet proposed—skinned a block. To a lieutenant, whose rosiest dreams of promotion have failed to land him higher than a major on retirement, this certainly looks good. I can hardly restrain myself; neither can I smother the bubbly bubble of my ambition as it soars.

But I must haste: me to the cinder path. What! And the homber who discovered it. Well, I guess he is. A government institution is too good for him.

ONLY A LIEUTENANT.



## ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to the Manila Times Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, has sent two battalions of infantry to the island of Basilan to suppress a band of Moro outlaws who have been robbing and murdering the peaceable natives. Several white residents in Basilan have also been attacked by the outlaws, many of whom have Krag rifles obtained from unknown sources, and the military authorities have resolved that the lawlessness shall cease.

Major Edward L. Munson, surg. U.S.A., in an article on "The Military Shoe and the Military Foot," published in the March-April number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, says: "The amount of disability from sores feet in our Army is not only excessive, but, undoubtedly, is in large part quite unnecessary. Any tendency toward making the soldier's foot accommodate itself to the issue shoe, rather than to supply a military shoe for the military foot, should be discouraged. This is obviously a truism. Nevertheless, existing conditions would seem to render it very desirable that attention should be called to it. Under present conditions, two or three days of hard marching in Government shoes would keep a larger proportion of a dismounted command away from the firing line than would be lost at that line from battle casualty in a severe action. A thoroughly satisfactory army shoe would always be worth all it costs. Economy in shoes means ultimate waste in men. Surely, if it is not too much to pay \$150 for a good horse to bring the cavalryman's sabre into action, a small fraction of that sum could well be devoted to securing good shoes, which would put the infantryman's rifle when and where it is needed. Nevertheless, a proper military shoe need not be much more costly than the unsatisfactory article at present supplied, for the improvements necessary to remedy present defects can be largely secured without expense. The difficulty with the present shoe is threefold: First, it is not properly issued; second, it is not always available in authorized variety; third, it is not built on proper lasts."

Hon. Tulio Larrinaga, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico in Washington, in the course of a recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, made an earnest plea for the continuation of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. He also expressed the opinion, and the Secretary of War agreed with him, that Porto Ricans serving in the regiment as lieutenants should be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain. Commissioner Larrinaga quoted at length from history to show the valor of Porto Ricans as soldiers, and declared that the allegation that the present Porto Rico Regiment is not of value for offensive or defensive purposes is wholly unwarranted. The Commissioner added: "I must declare, Mr. Chairman, that I am in sympathy with the laudable aspirations of the American officers of the Porto Rico Regiment. They are natural and praiseworthy and I would do anything in my power to help such natural ambitions. But the bill in its present form would, if enacted into law, tend to mass the American officers as a class against the native officers. The native officers of the regiment had to pass an admission examination both moral and mental, in addition to a physical examination, and a majority of them have also completed three-year courses at the garrison school for officers, whereas it is now proposed to exempt American officers from such tests. Furthermore, it does not seem that it would be fair to provide for retirement in case of disability for some of the officers and not for all."

Companies H and I, 22d U.S. Inf., which have been on duty at Goldfield, Nev., incident to mining troubles there, leave that place March 7 for their regular stations. Company H goes to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and Company I to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals at Angel Island, Cal. The companies found everything peaceful at Goldfield, despite the sensational reports which predicted that an armed body of miners were to do all kinds of things regardless of law and order.

The following awards were made the past week by the Quartermaster's Department: Fort Revere, alterations to hot water heating system, \$771; Fort Dade, extra for drain and other work, \$1,118; Fort Washington, macadam roads, \$3,436; Fort Hancock, furnishing and placing 2,945 tons of rock for rip rap revetments, \$5,006; Fort Strong, wharf repairs, \$2,365; Jefferson Barracks, construction of concrete platform at railroad station, \$1,350; Fort Dupont, construction of frame boat house, \$987.

William Berrie, president of the Hudson-Fulton New York State Commission, which is to conduct the celebration Sept. 25 of the centennial of the introduction of the steamboat, called at the White House March 5 to urge the President to order a government exhibit of balloons as an adjunct to the show. The President told Mr. Berrie that he was greatly interested in balloons and had endeavored to secure an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Army experiments in aerial navigation. If the New York Commission would bring pressure to bear upon the New York members of Congress to push the appropriation through, the President said he would be glad to order an airship exhibition on the Hudson during the week of the celebration.

In response to its request for information, the Senate has received and printed it as Senate Document 233 a letter from the Secretary of the Navy giving a complete list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1908, and of all line and staff officers on duty at the various navy yards and stations in the United States on Jan. 1, 1908. The officers on duty in Washington are as follows: The figures for 1905 following those for 1908: Office of the Secretary, 4—1; Assistant Secretary, 1—1; Judge Advocate General, 4—3; Bureau of Yards and Docks, 6—4; Bureau of Equipment, 19—10; Naval Observatory, 8—8; Hydrographic Office, 4—4; Bureau of Steam Engineering, 23—11; Bureau of Navigation, 13—12; Office of Naval Intelligence, 7—5; Naval Examining Board, 4—4; Naval Retiring Board, 2—2; Medical Examining Board, 3—2; Board for Examination of Medical Officers, Washington, D.C., 0—5; Bureau of Ordnance, 14—18; Bureau Supplies and Accounts, 13—13; Bureau Construction and Repair, 19—5; Bureau Medicine and Surgery, 6—18; Navy Yard, Washington, 31—21; Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., 0—5. Special duty: General Board, 9—12; Board on Awards, 0—4; Board on Changes in Navy Yard, N.Y., 0—2; Light House Establishment, 0—3; Board of Inspection and Survey, 0—5; Bureau of Fisheries, 0—2; State, War and Navy Bldg., 0—1; Civil Service Commission, 0—1. The list of officers on duty at the navy yards and stations Jan. 1, 1908, is as follows: Naval Dispensary, 2; U.S. Naval Medical School, staff 8, under instruction, 35; U.S. Med. School Hospital, 3; branch hydrographic offices, 9; inspection duty, 18; U.S.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 17; Naval Station, Boston, Mass., 46; Naval War College, 7; Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., 14; Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., 15; navy yard and station, New York, 59; League Island, Pa., 29; U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 84; navy yard and station, Norfolk, Va., 36; U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., 9; Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 32; Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., 17; Naval Training Station, Chicago, 3; naval stations, Charleston and Port Royal, S.C., 9; Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 9; Naval Station, New Orleans, La., 6; navy yard and station, Pensacola, Fla., 10; Light House Establishment, 22; naval recruiting stations, 45; on detached duty, 12; under instruction at Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., 5; U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., 6; with marines in Cuba, 9. Board on Construction, Washington, D.C., 5; Joint Army and Navy Board, Washington, 4.

In the very successful military gymkhana given by the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Militia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot commanding, in Boston, Feb. 28, enlisted men of the Army from Fort Warren, Mass., carried off the team honors. They scored 22 points in all, showing an all-round development that was a great surprise to the citizen soldiers, in whose ranks were to be found many college and metropolitan club athletes. Their nearest rivals were Co. A, 1st Corps Cadets, who made nine points. The individual honors went to C. C. Pope, of Co. D, 1st Corps Cadets, who won a first and a third, making in all eight points. The superiority of the Regulars was more clearly shown in the wall scaling contest than in any other part of the competition. In this event they won over the naval brigade in 28 secs., the next best time being made by Co. D, 1st Corps Cadets, 30 2-5 secs. The three-legged race was won by I. H. Streeter and W. H. Marshall, of Fort Warren, and A. C. Cope, U.S.A., won the equipment race. W. Lynch and F. Perry, U.S.A., won second place in the rescue race. W. Lynch, U.S.A., won the 16-pound shot putting contest, covering a distance of 37 feet 2 inches. The chairman of the athletic committee was Capt. A. J. Rowan, 1st Corps Cadets, and the military advisory referee was Capt. Adna G. Clarke, U.S.A. There was a very large entry list and a large audience, among whom were the adjutant general and members of the Governor's staff, as well as several brigades' staffs present in full uniform. Mayor Hibbard was also present.

The special board, of which Comdr. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., is president, appointed for the purpose of devising campaign badges for the Navy, has completed its report and it awaits the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. The plan is to use the dies for the Army badges which are all emblematic of the character of service performed and design a new reverse for each campaign for which medals are to be given. The Army medals were designed by the artist Frank D. Millet, who will probably be asked to design the additional faces for the Navy medals. At the present rate of delivery and distribution it is not unlikely that it will take the rest of this year to send out to those entitled to them the forty thousand Army badges. There is good reason to expect that the bill pending in Congress for authorizing the issue of medals to all troops that were engaged in the various campaigns named in the badge orders whether such men are now in the Service or not will be passed, which would involve the issue of two hundred and fifty thousand more badges, a work of some magnitude.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives the papers relating to the claim of Francisco Astorga, of Alang Alang, Leyte, P.I., together with a report stating that, inasmuch as there is no law under which such claims can be favorably considered by the War Department, the matter is one for Congress to deal with as it sees proper. Astorga's claim is for damages in the sum of \$12,973 for live stock and other property destroyed by fire started by a detachment of the 43d U.S. Volunteers, May 17, 1900. The Secretary stating that the burning appears to have been a wanton act of an irresponsible detachment of Volunteer enlisted men equally unjustified and unwarrantable. Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., surveying officer, who investigated the claim, reported that the value of the property destroyed was \$4,935, and Astorga now offers to accept that sum in settlement.

The ingenuity and enterprise of the Navy recruiting service have brought out a new device to attract the wondering attention of the young man who hungers and thirsts for a sight of the world. A beautifully designed lithograph has been printed with a view of the battleship fleet sailing from Hampton Roads. The scene is shown on two large cards, three feet by four, placed like the scenes of a stage and nicely calculated to make the picture a very real one. In plain but not too large letters at the sides are the customary legends, which convey the enticing information that young men from seventeen to thirty-five years are wanted and that the pay runs from \$16 to \$70 a month. No bright boy looking at this pretty picture could resist the temptation to get into the Navy as soon as he could reach the nearest recruiting station.

The President has appointed principals and alternates to the Naval Academy as follows: Principals—Campbell D. Edgar, son of Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar; Mason B. Chase, son of the late Lieutenant Chase, U.S.N.; Charles A. E. King, son of the late Lieut. Commander King; Hamilton Harlow, son of Captain Harlow; Charles D. Sigbee, son of Rear Admiral Sigbee, retired. Alternates—William S. Hogg, jr., son of Commander Hogg; Charles G. Elliott, son of Lieut. Comdr. John M. Elliott; Frank Messenger, son of Chief Gun. Frank C. Messenger, U.S.N.; Heister Hoogewers, son of Lieut. Comdr. John A. Hoogewers; James M. Burns, jr., son of Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A., retired; Harold Dodd, son of Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd; Paul Fitzsimons, jr., son of Med. Director Fitzsimons.

The calendar of the House of Representatives for March 2 shows that at that date the bill, H.R. 186, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S.A., was No. 1 in the Committee of the Whole; S. 1424, for the same purpose, No. 12; the bill, H.R. 6133, to provide a revenue cutter for Key West waters, was No. 4; S. 24, to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service, No. 28; H.R. 14783, to amend the Dick act, No. 29; H.R. 7455, to reorganize the militia of the D.C., No. 30; H.R. 17985, to retire con-

tract surgeons, No. 39; and H.R. 305, to reorganize the Hospital Corps and increase its pay, No. 34.

At the request of Secretary Metcalf the Senate will call the following officers named by Commander Sims as concurring with his views: Rear Admiral Caspar E. Goodrich, on location of armor belt and design of turret; Rear Admiral George C. Remy, retired, armor belt and turret; Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, turret; Capt. Cameron McRae Winslow, armor belt and turret; Comdr. Albert Gleaves, Comdrs. Homer C. Poundstone, Albert L. Key, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett, George B. Bradshaw, Frank H. Clark, jr., Robert K. Crank, Joseph M. Reeves and Lieuts. W. M. Falconer and W. R. White.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, 4th Field Art., who has been tried and convicted by general court-martial at San Francisco, Cal., of charges involving duplication of pay accounts, obtaining money under false pretenses, etc. Lieutenant Millar entered the Service in 1898 as a private in the 2d Cavalry, and subsequently served as a private, quartermaster sergeant and second lieutenant, 41st U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps July 1, 1901, and was promoted to be first lieutenant July 17, 1905.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., formerly a member of the Panama Canal Commission, who recently spent several days on the isthmus en route to the United States from Guatemala, where he went to attend the opening of the Guatemala and Transcontinental Railroad, is greatly impressed with the work on the canal which, he declares, is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Conditions in the Canal Zone, according to General Davis, are excellent, the employees are contented, and the progress of construction work is more rapid than ever before.

In the Congressional Record for Feb. 26, page 2619, appears a full list of soldiers killed in the battle of New Orleans in 1815, with the location of their graves. It shows that there is no record of any interment of any of these dead in the National Cemetery. There are, in fact, no marked graves anywhere, with one exception. Twelve graves of unknown soldiers have been located on private grounds and some wholly neglected graves in the cemetery at New Orleans.

A revision of dates announced for joint maneuvers of the Regular Coast Artillery with the militia, in order to get these events within the present fiscal year, is announced at the War Department. The revised dates are as follows: Alabama, May 1 to 10; Georgia, May 11 to 20; South Carolina, May 21 to 30; North Carolina, June 1 to 20; District of Columbia, June 1 to 10; Maryland, June 1 to 10; New York, June 11 to 20; Connecticut, June 11 to 20; Rhode Island, June 1 to 30; Massachusetts, June 1 to 30.

At the last meeting of the Second Army Corps Association in Washington, Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey presiding, arrangements for the sixteenth annual banquet at the Arlington Hotel the 13th instant, the anniversary of the organization of the corps in 1862, were perfected. O. D. Thatcher, 510 Thirteenth street, Washington, is the secretary, and Charles Lyman, chairman of executive committee of the association.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has given his approval to the introduction of a bill in the Legislature, following a recommendation of the board appointed to select a site for a state rifle range in the vicinity of New York to take the place of the Creedmoor range, to provide for an appropriation for the new site. The proposed location is near Islip, Long Island, where there is a large tract of level land in a sparsely populated district.

It was announced this week at the Navy Department that the hospital ship Relief and the tender Fortune, both now at Mare Island, have been assigned to the Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Evans, and that they would join that fleet at Magdalena Bay. Surgeon Charles F. Stokes, who is in command of the Relief, will report to Admiral Evans for orders and will have the same general status with the fleet as the commanding officers of the other naval vessels.

In the future paint for the under water body of vessels of the U.S. Navy will only be purchased after competition. For some time the Navy has used one particular brand of anti-fouling paint, which had stood a satisfactory test, and while there are other paints equally good, there was complaint from paint manufacturers that they were given no opportunity to put in bids. In the future all will be given an equal chance. Bids for a large amount of paint will shortly be considered.

The House Committee on Rules March 6 voted to report a resolution providing for an investigation of the so-called submarine torpedoboat scandals. The special committee named by the Speaker to make the investigation consists of Representative Boutell, of Illinois, chairman; Stevens, of Minnesota; Olmsted, of Pennsylvania; Howard, of Georgia, and Broussard, of Louisiana.

Midshipmen J. W. Duboise, R. E. Trippe, L. Gunther and H. W. Koehler, who have been under arrest at the Naval Academy for infraction of the rules, will be punished by confinement to the boundaries of the Academy for the rest of the year. The case of Midshipmen J. McIrish and J. M. Prince has not been acted on yet.

The United States Engineers' steamer General Warren, which went from Washington to Norfolk a month ago to carry two large searchlights from Fort Washington, has returned to Washington, and is again in service on the Potomac.

A list of the candidates admitted to West Point on March 2, 1908, and subsequent dates, will be found on page 717 of this issue in our West Point letter.

Tests are to be conducted at the Washington Navy Yard of an improved night signaling outfit devised by Lieut. F. A. Ramsay, U.S.M.C.



## REUNION OF WEST POINTERS—1861.

The West Point class of May, 1861, held a reunion Feb. 22 at the Hotel Astor, New York city. Eleven members of this class are still living, but only six were able to attend the reunion. These were Ames, Barlow, Beaumont, Buffington, Hasbrouck and Kent. The day was spent in reminiscences of the past, and at 7 p.m. a most delicious dinner was served by Mr. Muschenheim in one of his small banquet rooms, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. All present declared this meeting to be the most enjoyable event of their lives. At the close of the banquet a poetical tribute to the departed classmates was read, followed by the drinking of a toast to those living and the unanimous adoption of a resolution to meet again next year. The allusions to departed classmates in the verses referred to were as follows:

We well remember dear old Gross, who gloriously fell  
While bridging Rappahannock in a storm of shot and shell;  
And Hazlett, killed at Gettysburg, 'mid thunder of his guns,  
Where fiercest battle rages and where blood like water runs.

At Chancellorsville, dear Kirby, the bravest of the brave,  
Received while grandly fighting, his summons to the grave.  
His brilliant soldier service was rewarded by a star,  
But his reward beyond the stars, we know is greater far.

McQuisten, always genial, a valiant cavalryman,  
Fell, charging with his squadron, in the fight at Opequan.  
We'll not forget brave Kingsbury, who at Antietam falls,  
While leading on his regiment, till pierced by seven balls.

In Upton's brilliant services on many a bloody field,  
The genius of a leader, great in action, was revealed.  
Kilpatrick, dashing cavalryman, a General soon became,  
And afterwards in civil life, gained diplomatic fame.

Babeock, Grant's trusted aide-de-camp, survived the deadly strife,  
Yet later on at duty's call, he nobly gave his life.

At Spottsylvania, Benjamin such pluck and skill displayed,  
That missiles from his well aimed guns the enemy dismayed.

Peg Watson, loved of all the class, in battle would not yield,  
But wounded almost mortally, was carried from the field.  
And gentle Harry Noble, fighting manfully that day  
At Cedar Mountain, was severely wounded in the fray.

Guy Henry, in the Civil War, was always at the front,  
And in the later Indian wars this hero bore the brunt.  
Still there are others of the class whose names are placed so high  
Upon the scroll of honor that their fame shall never die.

Will Elderkin, George Dresser, Bob Eastman, Poland, too,  
Sokalski, Martin, Emory, were valiant men and true,  
Frank Davies, Harwood, Gittings, Charles Looser, Smyser,  
Jones,  
Though gone from earth, the luster of their manly deeds remains.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list, Feb. 28, 1908, on account of age. He is a native of Illinois and was graduated from the Military Academy, No. 8 in his class, in June, 1868. He reached the grade of colonel of engineers in November last, and for some time past has been in charge of river and harbor work in the vicinity of Newport, R.I. His retirement will cause the promotion of Lieut. Col. William T. Russell, to be colonel; Major L. H. Beach, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. James P. Jervy, to be major; 1st Lieut. John H. Poole, to be captain, and 2d Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, to be first lieutenant. Colonel Willard, among other details to duty, served at the Military Academy as assistant professor and French doctor, 1872, and from July, of the same year, to August, 1877, he was assistant engineer on the improvement of Hudson River, and was recorder of the Board of Engineers on the Bulkhead Lines upon the Hudson River from June, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1880. He was later on duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point and in various staff positions. He had charge of various river and harbor improvements, surveys and bridge construction, etc., in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who retires for age as major, March 7, 1907, is a native of Massachusetts, and during the Civil War served as a corporal in the 43d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from October, 1862, until July, 1863. In July, 1868, he was appointed an assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, and was honorably mustered out in June, 1901. He was appointed captain and quartermaster, in the Regular Service, Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. James Longstreet, 13th Cav., U.S.A., promoted captain by the death of Captain Sawtelle, is a son of the Confederate general, Longstreet. He was born in Virginia, June 1, 1865, and was a second lieutenant in Battery A, Georgia Volunteer Artillery, from May until October, 1898, and was then appointed a first lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out in May, 1899. In July of the same year he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 29th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted a captain in 1900. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 13th U.S. Cavalry in 1901, and is now on recruiting service in Oklahoma City. Captain Longstreet is a graduate of the law department of Columbia University.

First Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th U.S. Cav., who was retired for disability incident to the Service, to take effect May 18, 1908, was born in Texas, May 23, 1877, and in 1898-99 served as adjutant in the 1st Texas Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and is a graduate of the Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

Surg. Victor C. B. Means, U.S.N., who has been at his home, Concord, N.H., on sick leave, and who has been placed on the retired list from Feb. 22, 1908, for disability incident to the Service, was appointed an assistant surgeon from North Carolina in 1884. He was promoted a passed assistant surgeon in 1887, and surgeon in 1897. Surgeon Means has served on the Vermont, Shenandoah, Independence, Pensacola, Omaha, Saratoga, Maine, and during the war with Spain was on the cruiser New York, and later on the Detroit. He was under treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M., for some time.

Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M., U.S.A., promoted major, Feb. 25, 1908, upon retirement of Col. J. M. Marshall, entered the military service in May, 1898, as adjutant of the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers. He was appointed captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers and served in the Cuban campaign on the staff of Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, who led the charge upon San Juan Hill, and had two of his staff killed and two wounded in the Santiago campaign, Captain Horton be-

ing the only officer of his staff in the fight unharmed. Captain Horton was recommended for brevet major and brevet lieutenant colonel for bravery in charge at San Juan Hill. He served in Georgia as adjutant general on the staff of General Oates, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, during the fall and winter of 1898, and as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., who commanded the 2d Army Corps, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., in the spring of 1899. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers in April, 1899, and had command of the U.S. Army transport Crook, running from New York to Cuba, from May until July, 1899. He served in the first Cavite campaign with General Schwan during August and September, 1899, and on the staff of Major General Lawton in the Northern campaign against Aguinaldo in the fall of 1899, part of the time as acting chief quartermaster of Lawton's division. He served on the staffs of Generals Otis, MacArthur and Chaffee, when these officers commanded the Philippines Division, and also served on the staffs of Gen. S. S. Sumner and Gen. J. Franklin Bell as Chief Q.M. of a brigade of 11,000 troops in the campaign against General Malvar, who succeeded Aguinaldo as Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine insurrecto army. The President of France conferred upon him the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of Nicham el Anouar for recovering the body of Baron DuMarais, a French nobleman, who was killed by the Philippine insurgents in Northern Luzon. He was appointed captain and quartermaster, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and returned to the United States Nov. 30, 1902. He served as depot quartermaster at Baltimore; assistant to the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia, and as acting chief quartermaster, Department of Missouri, Omaha, Neb., from January, 1903, to February, 1904. In February, 1904, he was on the staff of Gen. H. C. Corbin, and went to the Philippine Islands with him in November, 1904, serving until February, 1906, when he returned to the United States as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Corbin until the latter retired in September, 1906. Major Horton was in Cuba from September, 1906, until April, 1907, on the staffs of Generals Funston, Bell, Wint and Barry. Since May, 1907, he has been on duty as constructing quartermaster, Artillery District of New London. Before entering the Army Captain Horton practiced law. He is a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C. He served a number of years in the National Guard of the District of Columbia as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, who was the commanding general at that time.

## LODGE NAMED FOR HANCOCK "THE SUPERB."

Those of the readers of the JOURNAL who have been interested in the items published from time to time regarding Hancock Lodge, No. 311, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will no doubt be pleased to read the following from the annual report of the Grand Master of Masons of the state of Kansas:

"On Dec. 3, 1907, the Grand Master, accompanied by the Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Deacon, and M.W. Brother Bestor G. Brown, paid an official visit to Hancock Lodge, No. 311, located at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The Fellow Craft degree was impressively conferred upon several candidates, and the rendition of the lecture by the Senior Deacon has seldom been surpassed or equaled. Hancock Lodge is the only military lodge in the United States, and probably the only one in the world. Its membership numbers 152, composed of seventy-nine commissioned officers, forty-three enlisted men, seventeen civilians (ex-soldiers), and thirteen civilian employees in the Service of the United States. During the past year, under Major Daniel H. Boughton as Worshipful Master, thirty-nine brethren were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The newly elected Master is Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, commandant of the Army Service Schools, who is not only an enthusiastic Mason but dearly beloved by all at the post. The artificial differences of rank and social status which necessarily exist in the Army do not appear in the relations of the brethren toward each other within the lodge. On the contrary, as the stars and stripes of our national flag are bound together in an emblem of harmony and beauty, standing for national unity and strength, and for our ideal of liberty, justice and equality, so in Hancock Lodge the stars of the brigadier general and the stripes of the non-commissioned officer are bound together in equality and fraternity, each being held worthy to receive the highest honors the lodge can bestow; and yet this ideal equality in no wise affects the strict discipline of the Army outside of the lodge room. Changes in the roster of resident members are frequent, but the influence of the lodge by no means ceases with the removal of the brethren; rather do such changes tend to spread the power and influence of Masonry throughout the length and breadth of the land, as the members carry with them to their new stations the teachings, impulses and enthusiasm received in the lodge."

The senior deacon mentioned above is Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav. In order of number raised, Hancock Lodge stands second of the entire state of Kansas for the year 1907.

## ADMIRAL COGHLAN A MAN OF WAR.

Responding to the toast, "The Battle of Manila," Rear Admiral Coghlan said at the Creve Coeur Club dinner, Peoria, Ill., Feb. 22:

I arrived in Hong Kong immediately after that horrible massacre, the blowing up of the Maine. As soon as we heard it, we were determined that there should be war, public sentiment or not. We had been suffering some eighteen or twenty years under the insults of the Spaniards, who had learned to look upon us with the greatest contempt, on account of our magnificent diplomatic victory at the time of the Virginus affair, in 1883.

We not only destroyed the Spanish fleet in those waters, but we paralyzed the Spanish navy. They never fought again after that, and will never fight again. And I don't believe, in the next twenty years, you can get a man in the Spanish navy who will stand up and fight against Americans.

The battle of Manila was unlike any other battle in history. It is the only battle that is known where there was no loss of life in the attacking party. It was an unusual battle in that its details were planned, and it was fought exactly as planned.

I believe that if it had not been for the friendly action of the English government all through we would have had much harder fighting than we did have to free Cuba and the Philippine Islands from Spanish persecution.

In the Far East it is a race between us and other nations for oriental trade. The East can take all the surplus grain in the United States for the next 500 years. We have Manila in our grasp and the whole of China to trade with. Her 600,000,000 people are anxious, as soon as they see anything from our part of the world, to buy it. Our trade with China is increasing all the time, and for that reason I want to see our people hold these islands.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Bessie Maulby McLean and Lieut. William A. Dallam, 12th U.S. Cav., were married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, March 3, 1908. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, who was chaplain at West Point when the bridegroom was there as a cadet. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Osborne Ingle, of Frederick, Md., who officiated at the marriage of the bride's parents, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter. The bride wore an ivory white princess frock of liberty satin with a court train and tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms, white roses and lilies of the valley, the gift of Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Rebekah McLean, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Emily McLean the only bridesmaid. The ushers included Capt. L. W. Oliver, of the 12th Cavalry; Lieut. John deB. W. Gardiner, 11th Cav.; Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept. After the ceremony there was a reception at the house of the bride's parents, 186 Lenox avenue, for the bridal party, relatives and intimate friends of the family. The wedding cake, which was three feet in diameter, was decorated with the United States arms and insignia of the 12th Cavalry. Among the bridal gifts were a peace flag from Dr. Robert F. Freedman, a life membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the officers of the Washington chapter; a diamond studded insignia from the vice-presidents of the National Society, a diamond heart from the members of the N.Y.C.C.D.A.R., a silver tea service from the officers of Lieutenant Dallam's regiment and several pieces of table silver from Sir Donald and Lady McLean, of Scotland.

The marriage of Mrs. Annie Dean Huntley, of Helena, Mont., and Lieut. Gen. Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, U.S.A., retired, was celebrated in the chapel of Grace Episcopal Church, at Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1908, Rev. W. O. Waters officiating. E. O. McCormick served as best man and Mrs. Huntley was attended by her sister, Mrs. W. H. Child. No guests except the families, close friends and Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., and his staff of officers were present. The bride wore a traveling gown of Alice blue cloth, with a black hat trimmed in Alice blue plumes. The bridal party left at 4:30 o'clock by special train for the Pacific coast. The romance began when General Young assumed charge of the Yellowstone Park Reservation. S. S. Huntley was one of the largest stockholders in the Yellowstone Stage Line and owned huge ranches near Helena. When he died five years ago Mrs. Huntley sold her shares in the stage company to the Northern Pacific for \$100,000 and one of her ranches near Helena for \$120,000, retaining the bulk of the property. She continued to visit the Yellowstone each summer and there she met General Young. The General and Mrs. Young will be at home at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., after June 20.

A wedding, which was of unusual interest to the garrison of Fort Flagler, Washington, was that of Lieut. Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs., and Miss Nel Rae Price, of Irondale, Wash., daughter of a prominent business man of Puget Sound, which occurred at Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24, 1908. "Lieutenant Watkins was cadet adjutant of the Class of 1907 at West Point, and it is related," says a correspondent, "that some of the fair sex considered him very handsome, even for a cadet adjutant. From West Point to a surveying camp on Whitley Island and was a long jump, and Lieutenant Watkins found the camp lonely, very lonely. But later there was surveying to be done at Irondale, and there he met Miss Price. Although he was busy with transits and levels most of the time, a pretty face and attractive manner, and toasting marshmallows by night and duck hunting on Sundays, proved his undoing, and ere long they were consulting the calendar for a wedding day. In the meantime, Mr. Ray Price, a brother of the young lady in question, had been engaged to Miss Elsie Intermela, of Port Townsend, but Miss Intermela's father said nay. True love laughs at such obstacles, and there was only one thing to be done, go over the line to Victoria, and not invite the father to the wedding. Mr. Price let his sister, Lieut. Watkins and a lady, who consented to be chaperone, into the secret, and the five proceeded to Victoria. Upon arriving there Mr. Watkins and Miss Price decided that, without any regard to the calendar, there was no time so good as the present for a wedding, and instead of a single wedding there was a double one, the Watkins-Price ceremony being completed about three minutes ahead of the Price-Intermela, and the chaperone leaving about three minutes later. After the ceremony all four sent telegrams to their friends and relatives. Lieutenant Watkins sent one to the department commander—"Married. Request leave for six days," and one to his company commander at Flagler—"Married in Victoria to-day. Great stunt. Try it. On leave till twenty-eighth." Most of the people at Flagler had an idea which way the wind was blowing, and were only reasonably surprised. But Mrs. Buck refused to believe that it was really true, and she placed a bet of two sofa pillows against ten pounds of candy. In order to decide the bet, Lieutenants Pettis and Henderson were at once sent to Victoria, and discovered that the telegram was not only true, but that it had told only half the truth. Thus endeth the first chapter of two real romances."

Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sanger have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Kent Sanger, to Mr. James Mandeville Carlisle, of Washington. Miss Sanger is one of the most popular young women in Washington society. She studied music in Dresden and is a fine linguist. She is fond of outdoor life, and this season won the tennis championship at the Chevy Chase contests. Mr. Carlisle is a Yale graduate and is now engaged in the practice of law here. He played on the varsity football team at Yale.

The marriage of Dr. George Augustus Ljung, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster, daughter of Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, will be celebrated April 28 at 3 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city. Bishop Coadjutor Greer will officiate. Miss de Peyster will have no attendants. A reception for relatives and intimate friends will follow at the residence of the bride's mother, 11 East 86th street, New York.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. George T. Davis, U.S.N., retired, died at Greenfield, Mass., March 2, 1908. He was a native of Massachusetts and entered the Service Sept. 20, 1860. He attained the rank of captain June 29, 1906, and was retired Oct. 23, 1889, for disability incident to the Service. He was at the U.S. Naval Academy during 1860-3, and in October of the latter year was promoted ensign, and assigned to duty on the New Ironsides, of the South At-



lantic Blockading Squadron, and was later on duty with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and the final assault of the same. He subsequently served with the Pacific, European and North Atlantic Squadrons, and his last sea duty previous to his retirement was in command of the Junata, of the Pacific Station.

The remains of Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., 8th U.S. Cav., who died at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 18, 1908, were interred in Arlington, March 2, with military honors. Services were held at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, and at their conclusion the funeral party was escorted by two troops of cavalry and the cavalry band to the Arlington National Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Harding, rector of St. Paul's, and Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U.S.A. The honorary pallbearers were six classmates of the deceased officer, as follows: Major John H. Rice, of the Ordnance Department; Capt. E. B. Cassatt, 13th Cav.; Capt. George W. Cochen, 12th Inf.; Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf., and Mr. Honey, of New York.

Mr. Charles O. Witte, father of Mrs. Van Boskirck, wife of 1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskirck, jr., U.S.R.C.S., died at Charleston, S.C., March 2, 1908.

James Dun, consulting engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, died at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 23, 1908. The body was taken to Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Dun is survived by a widow, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James, of St. James, Mo., and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Dun, about ten years ago, she was the widow of Col. W. A. Rucker, U.S.A. Both Mrs. Dun and her son, William J. Rucker, were with Mr. Dun at the time of his death.

Frank Wheaton Rowell, jr., the little ten-months-old son of Capt. Frank Wheaton Rowell, 15th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Gertrude Mercer Rowell, died at St. Frances Hospital, Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 21, 1908. Capt. and Mrs. Rowell and their two children were en route to the home of their mother at Newark, N.J., where they were to spend their leave. On the second day the baby became seriously ill and was taken off the train and taken to St. Frances Hospital, where he died of ptomaine poisoning after two days' illness. Funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Rowell's mother, Mrs. F. F. Mercer, 33 Washington street, Newark, N.J., on Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The remains of Lieut. Comdr. Isaac Knight Seymour, U.S.N., who died at Norfolk, Va., were interred in the Naval Cemetery, Annapolis, Md., March 2. The services were at the Naval Academy old armory and were conducted by Chaplain H. H. Clark. The Annapolis Lodge of Masons turned out in a body and the pallbearers were Comdr. J. J. Knapp, Lieut. Comdr. L. F. James, J. P. Ryan, and G. W. Williams and Lieuts. C. S. Kempff and W. H. Faust, U.S.N.

Master Burruss Birdwhistell Jordan, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, 8th Cav., died at Fort Washakie, Wyo., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26, 1908, after a very short illness from pneumonia. The body was taken to Norfolk, Va., and interred in the Burruss family plot on Tuesday, March 3, 1908.

Mr. David A. McKinlay, father of Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 6th U.S. Field Art., died at Devon, Pa., Feb. 22, 1908.

Mrs. George L. Little, sister of Brig. Gen. C. M. Bailey, and Col. H. K. Bailey, U.S.A., died at Kennebunk, Me., Feb. 28, 1908.

Mr. Thomas P. Dillon, a well-known business man of Philadelphia, Pa., who died Feb. 12, 1908, enlisted in the 2d U.S. Cavalry in 1857, and served in the Civil War. Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, U.S.A., retired, was a trumpeter in Troop B, of which Mr. Dillon was a member.

The funeral of Chief Btsn. Charles J. Murphy, U.S.N., retired, took place Feb. 26 from Maryland avenue M.E. Church, Annapolis, Md., and was largely attended. The funeral was in charge of Chief Btsn. S. R. Gardner, U.S.N. The honorary pallbearers were Chief Gun. R. Sommers, U.S.N., retired; Btsn. L. M. Melcher, U.S.N., retired; Btsn. G. E. Plander, War. Mach. J. E. Cleary and Gunner Dempsey and Warrant Machinist Smith.

Mr. Frederick Schober, who died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1908, entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer June 23, 1863, and resigned as a second assistant engineer June 9, 1873. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and companies from that body attended the funeral services on Feb. 29.

Sergt. Charles H. Pemberton, U.S.A., retired, who formerly served in the U.S. Infantry, died of heart disease at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1908.

#### PERSONALS.

The next retirement for age in the Army will be that of Major Thomas Swope, of the Quartermaster's Department, on March 17, 1908.

A son, William Simpson Taylor, was born to the wife of Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 27, 1908.

Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., is with her cousin, Miss Adele Vulte, spending several weeks at Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Harry Berry, 13th Cav., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Myer, Va., has been called to his home at Nashville, Tenn., by the death of his father.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke left Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 28, on their way back to St. Augustine in Mr. H. M. Flagler's private car. The departure was preceded by a dinner at Whitehall.

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., U.S.A., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect on March 18, was appointed an assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain in the Volunteers, in February, 1901, and in May, 1904, he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Service.

Midshipman Archibald H. Douglas, captain of the Naval Academy football team of last season, is likely to become one of the foremost athletes, notwithstanding the handicap under which he has labored by the breaking of his leg in the first year at the Academy and the trouble he has had with it. He has played on the baseball nine besides his work with the football team, and he is now practicing every day in an effort to make a seat on the crew. A recent achievement was the breaking of the record for strength at the Academy by over one hundred kilos. In breaking the record for strength Douglas made a total of 1,622 kilos, the previous record being 1,481. He made the highest figure for grip and backlift ever achieved at the Academy, and his leglift, dips and other feats were remarkable. Midshipman Douglas is the ideal type of an oarsman, being six feet two inches in height and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds in training.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Coghlan have returned to New York city from a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Turnbull, wife of Midshipman Archibald W. Turnbull, U.S. Navy, has left Washington and gone to New York, where she will visit until the 1st of April.

Miss Isabel Magruder, daughter of Dr. Alexander F. Magruder, U.S.N., retired, entertained at a bridge party at her home on H street, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Mrs. Vogelgesang, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Mayflower, gave a delightful luncheon on Feb. 28 at her apartment at the Marlborough, Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., will review the 9th Regiment of New York National Guard in its armory in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York city, on Wednesday night, March 18.

Lieut. Frederick C. Test, 22d U.S. Inf., accompanied a party in an automobile, which left Omaha, Neb., Feb. 29, for Carroll, to escort the American car in the New York to Paris automobile race, into Omaha.

Miss Schoonmaker, daughter of the late Captain Schoonmaker, U.S.N., is the house guest of the Misses Watson, daughters of Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson, U.S.N., retired, at their home on Hilleger place, Washington, D.C.

Governor Magoon and Colonel Crowder called, in company with Secretary Taft, March 5, to pay their respects to President Roosevelt, and the same afternoon Governor Magoon and Colonel Crowder, with Captain Ryan, the Governor's aide, left Washington to return to Havana.

Henry Reuterdaal, who has made caustic criticisms of the U.S. Navy, sailed for San Diego on the supply ship Culgoa, Feb. 29, from Callao. He is expected to arrive there in a fortnight. Then he will go to Washington to make reply to those who criticised his own criticisms.

At the March meeting of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, to be held in its rooms in the Cadet Armory, Ferdinand street, Boston, Mass., Tuesday evening, March 3, 1908, at eight o'clock, a paper, entitled "A Great Commander and His First Command," will be read by Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A.

Capt. Henry Clay Merriam, U.S. Art., and Mrs. Merriam, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Merriam, returned to their station, Fort Revere, Mass., on Tuesday last. Mrs. Lewis Merriam received for them Feb. 15, and was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. F. Hood Schultz, and Miss Merriam, daughter of Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 4 included the following: Prof. O. G. Dodge, U.S.N.; Col. Daniel Corman, U.S.A.; Surg. J. O. Downey, U.S.N.; Major E. L. Munson and Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie; Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Major W. A. Mercer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mercer; Chaplain G. H. Jones, U.S.A.; Paymr. J. Brooks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brooks; Surg. G. L. Wickes and Surg. R. E. Stoops, U.S.N.

Mrs. Herbert Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party in honor of Miss Schoonmaker, daughter of the late Captain Schoonmaker, U.S.N., on Feb. 25. Her guests included the Misses Watson, daughters of Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson, U.S.N., retired; Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S. Navy; Miss Anne W. Williamson, Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers, U.S.N.; Mr. Harper, Mr. Miller, and Major James B. Cavanaugh, U.S.A.

The officers of the Alumni Association of the New York Nautical School for the ensuing year are the following: Reginald Fay, president; W. H. Fleming, first vice-president; P. C. Filly, second vice-president; H. D. Wetmore, third vice-president; Charles Williamson, treasurer; Louis Weickum, secretary; H. D. Dorey, corresponding secretary; J. C. Hatzel, E. K. Lewis, E. H. Cole, J. McCune and E. W. Baker, members of the executive committee. The address of the secretary is "in care of the N.Y.N.S.S. City, Mary's foot East Twenty-fourth street, New York city," where all communications should be sent. Comdr. G. C. Hauss, U.S.N., retired, superintendent of the Nautical School, extends a welcome to all graduates to visit the school whenever they have time.

A very interesting musical program attracted a large audience at the Congregational church at Cheyenne, Wyo., Sunday evening, Feb. 23. The choir, under the direction of Mrs. C. T. Johnston, as leader, and Mrs. Hart, wife of Capt. V. K. Hart, 15th U.S. Inf., constructing quartermaster at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as organist, presented high-class selections of sacred music. Mrs. Hart was especially brilliant and effective in her renditions upon the organ, giving the most difficult recitals of classic themes from the best musical composers, such as Donizetti, Gounod and Dudley Buck, and showing a remarkable mastery over that grand instrument. It is intended to have a special musical service at the Congregational Church once every month at the evening hour.

The last reception of the Entertainment Club for the season of 1907-8, of which Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock is president, and its twenty-eighth reception, will be held on Tuesday night, March 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in honor of Rear Admiral Sigbee, U.S.N., to be preceded by the club's annual dinner, in honor of Mr. Nikola Tesla. The presiding officer will be Gen. J. Frederick Pierson. Admiral Sigbee's subject will be "Glimpses of My Social and Social Official Experiences." Miss Estelle Lieblich, formerly a member of the Conried Opera Company, will sing, accompanied by Mr. Max Lieblich; Miss E. Marie Sonn will give some highly humorous readings, and Mr. Edward Tak three violin solos. Should Miss Winslow return from Chicago in time she has promised to add to this already brilliant program two beautiful selections on the harp.

A light opera, entitled "The Prince of Parchesi," is being rehearsed and will be given in Washington during Easter week for the benefit of the Junior Republic. A great number of Army and Navy people are not only interested in it, but will take part in the performance. Among them are Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., retired; Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S. Army; the Misses Murray, daughters of Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S. Army; the Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S. Navy; Miss Isabel Magruder, daughter of Dr. Magruder, U.S.N., retired; Miss Henrietta Fitch, daughter of Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Langitt, daughter of Major William C. Langitt, U.S.A.; Miss Rose Mary Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford; Lieut. Percy Foote, and Miss Ethel McMurray, daughter of the late General McMurray, U.S.A.

Major Gen. William P. Duvall and Mrs. Duvall entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, and among the guests was Capt. John C. Gilmore, U.S.A.

Capt. Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., has left the Puget Sound Navy Yard, where he was detached from command of the Colorado, for Washington, D.C., and his address will be 1735 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Among those who attended the opening performance of "Classmates" in Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 27, were: Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Galbraith, Lieut. and Mrs. Hudsaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Soléfiac, Lieut. Perrin L. Smith and Lieut. F. W. Boschen, U.S.A.

Professor G. Castegnier B. ès S.-B. ès L. Paris, and Prof. A. Marin La Mesle, B. ès L., University of Rennes, A.M., Harvard University, now connected with the U.S. Military Academy at West Point as instructor in French, intend opening, next September, in New York city, a select school for a limited number of boys between the ages of eight and seventeen.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination, April 8, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of draftsman, \$100 per month, in the Office of the Engineer of the 3d Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y., and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur in any branch of the service.

Contr. Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett, U.S.A., who is also an assistant surgeon in the 13th Coast Artillery, N.G. N.Y., while enjoying the festivities at the Army and Navy Club in New York city, on the night of March 3, received a telephone message to report at once for duty at Fort Hamilton, his station. Dr. Jarrett departed at once, and after performing the duty called for, which turned out to be of minor consequence, returned to the Army and Navy Club, arriving there at 10:30. It was rather a long trip, but the Doctor desired to be in at the finish.

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., gave an interesting illustrated talk at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Feb. 27, on "South America and the Spanish Bull Fight." "The Blacksmith Forge," a musical number by Mr. Savoca and the 27th Infantry Band, was also rendered. The entertainment was under the direction of Chaplains Rice and Waring. The stage director was Captain Gilchrist; musical director, Chief Musician Savoca; electrician, Sergeant Wise; chief usher, Corporal Litwiler. On March 12 there will be a concert; March 19, an entertainment, and March 26, a concert.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Poole, U.S.A., gave a dinner dance for forty guests at Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, in honor of his recent promotion from first lieutenant. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Todd, Miss Grace Bell, Miss Edith Sanger, Miss Errol Brown, Miss Juliette Williams, Miss Gerorgette West, Miss Eleanor Terry, Miss Carpenter, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Mary Randolph, Miss Anne Randolph, Miss Grace Jarvis, Miss Miriam Crosby, Miss Ruth Halford, Capt. William Kelly, Major Crosby, Captains Cheney, McCoy, and Logan, and Paymaster Holt, U.S.N.

Major William E. Horton, Q.M., U.S.A., recently promoted from captain, had a pleasant surprise at his quarters at New London, Conn., on Feb. 25. Some thirty friends assembled there, and Major Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., who was among them, in a neat speech, presented the Major with a pair of shoulder straps, in celebration of his promotion. Major Horton suitably responded. Col. C. D. Parkhurst, U.S.A., commanding the Artillery District of New London, and Mrs. Parkhurst gave a card party at Fort H. G. Wright, Monday evening, Feb. 24, in honor of Major Horton. Five hundred was played. The favors were beautiful glass and silver pieces. These were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. Murray and Captain Burgess. After a bountiful supper and when the clock had struck midnight champagne was brought in and Captain Burgess, in behalf of the host and hostess, proposed a toast to Major Horton in an appropriate speech. The company responded to the suggestion with heartfelt sincerity and drank to his health and long-continued success. Major Horton in response told how much he had enjoyed being at this station and of the number of friends that he had made since coming here.

Members of the Military Order of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States held their sixteenth annual banquet at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 24, and for four hours enjoyed a feast, music, songs and speeches. Col. W. R. Smedberg, recorder of the California Commandery, acted as toastmaster, and responded in a brief but happy vein to the opening toast, "Welcome to Our Visiting Companions." "The New York Commandery" was responded to by Capt. A. G. Mills, of the New York Commandery. Among the toasts were: "The Army of the United States," response by Major Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.; "The United States Navy," response by Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; "The Spanish-American War and the Volunteers," response by Col. R. V. Dodge, and "The Grand Army of the Republic," response by Dr. R. M. Powers. Among others present at the banquet were: Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Cook, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Myles Moylan, Major and Mrs. W. R. Maize, U.S.A.; Gen. H. E. Noyes and Miss Noyes, U.S.A.; Col. James F. Randlett, U.S.A.; Gen. A. W. Vorde, U.S.A., and Miss Vogdes, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., and Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Major George Palmer, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Palmer, on the eve of their departure from Fort Logan, Colo., were the guests of honor at a farewell ball, which the newspapers of Denver describe as one of the most brilliant social affairs ever given in that neighborhood. The ball was given by Major Palmer's brother officers of the 21st, and the post hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting, evergreens and Japanese lanterns, the general color effect being heightened by the beautiful gowns of the women and the full dress uniforms of the officers in attendance. The receiving party consisted of the regimental commander, Col. Charles A. Williams, and Mrs. Williams, and Major and Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Williams gown in a superb Japanese hand-embroidered costume of white crepe trimmed with lace, and Mrs. Palmer in red silk crepe de Chine. The regimental band furnished delightful music for the dances, which numbered fifteen. Supper was served at half-past ten, and following it Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, in behalf of the 3d Battalion, presented Major Palmer with a beautiful loving cup as a token of good-will. Lieut. David P. Wood made a felicitous speech expressing the respect and esteem of the members of the battalion for their late commander and their regret for his retirement from active service. Among the guests present from Denver were Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., and many ladies and gentlemen of social distinction.



Capt. J. M. Simms, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, is at the New Willard, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Harry L. Steele, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 19.

Civil Engr. James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., is at Culebra to make the survey of the tract of land set aside for a naval station.

Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U.S.A., has been ordered to the command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th U.S. Inf., has been relieved from recruiting duty in New York city and will join his regiment in the Philippines on the first available transport from San Francisco.

Miss Magruder has returned to Washington from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where she has been much entertained recently. She also attended the last Monday German in Baltimore.

Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N., and Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending March 5.

The Army transport McClellan, which is bound for New York from Manila via Suez, is due at New York April 2. Major General Wood and wife and Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz are among the passengers.

Col. William H. Bixby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was nominated on March 3, 1908, as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its headwaters, vice Col. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to be retired in June next.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador to the United States, and Baroness von Sternburg and Mrs. and Miss Barry, the wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commander of the American forces in Cuba, under the escort of Major Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., arrived at Santiago March 5 in Sir William Van Horn's private car. They visited the mines and other places of interest.

Some thirty members of the Military Order of Foreign Wars attended the seventh annual dinner of the society in New York city this week. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, of Newark, presided, and Chaplain J. Madison Hare, of Jersey City, Chaplain J. Otis Glazebrook, of Elizabeth, who served in the Confederate army on Stonewall Jackson's staff and in the Spanish-American War as chaplain of the 3d New Jersey Volunteers, and Gen. Edward A. Campbell, of Newark, made addresses.

#### VOYAGE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Atlantic Battleship Fleet, after a round of magnificent entertainment at Callao, Peru, sailed from that port at 10 a.m., Feb. 29, for Magdalena Bay, Cal., a run of 3,112 knots, and is due there, according to the schedule, on March 14.

The fleet was given the heartiest kind of a farewell, crowds of people assembling on the shore front, and on various harbor craft. The fleet passed in review before President Pardo, who was aboard the Almirante Grau, and the latter sent a wireless message to Rear Admiral Evans, which read: "Thank you for your fine attention in paying honors to Peru. The spectacle of the squadron filing by in admirable precision is splendid and unforgettable. I beg to transmit to the admirals, officers and crews the hopes of the government and people of Peru of good luck to the fleet which you command."

Rear Admiral Evans directed the movements of the fleet from the bridge of the Connecticut and sent a wireless message to President Pardo in reply, which said: "Thank you for your kind message. The admirals, officers and crews consider it a great honor to have been reviewed by Your Excellency, and thank you extremely that you have condescended thus to give farewell."

Unless news as to the fleet is brought in by some passing steamer, it will hardly be heard from again until it is near Magdalena Bay, as there are no wireless stations on the coast between the latter place and Callao.

Targets for the ships' practice have been shipped overland from San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw and Lieut. R. D. White, U.S.N., will join the fleet at Magdalena Bay to inspect the target practice. Preparations to accommodate the officers and men at Magdalena Bay are also being made.

The last days of the fleet at Callao were spent in dinners and banquets and farewell calls. President Pardo was entertained on the Connecticut Feb. 27, being received by Rear Admirals Thomas, Emory and Sperry, and visited Rear Admiral Evans in his quarters. The latter thanked President Pardo for the splendid reception given by the Peruvians to his officers and men. Many toasts were drunk and President Pardo was permitted to send a signal to the other American ships complimenting the officers on the appearance of the ships.

The last official reception was given on the Connecticut on the afternoon of Feb. 28. It was attended by 700 guests, representing the flower of Peruvian official, social, army and navy life and the American residents. In the evening all the ships were brilliantly illuminated. A theatrical performance was given on board the battleship Louisiana Feb. 27 in honor of the sailors of the Peruvian warships in port.

Rear Admiral Evans cabled to Mrs. Evans on Feb. 29 that his health is steadily improving and that reports to the contrary are untrue.

The Torpedo Flotilla, under command of Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone, which left Talcahuana Feb. 25, arrived at Callao on March 1, three days ahead of its schedule. It was not due at Callao until March 4, and the quick run of 1,500 knots was due to the fine weather met with, and all the vessels were in fine condition. The next port the flotilla will make is Panama, which is a run of 1,500 knots, and the small craft are due there about March 16. The next stop after Panama is Acapulco, Mexico, which should be reached by March 28, and Magdalena Bay should be reached by April 6. The flotilla will probably sail from Callao March 6. Its arrival there ahead of time took the Peruvians somewhat by surprise, but entertainment arrangements were advanced, and the officers and men enjoyed as hearty a welcome as was tendered to the battleship fleet. A reception was tendered three hundred sailors from the flotilla by the Catholic Union, which the Archbishop attended.

Lieutenant Commander Cone and the officers were entertained at dinner at the National Club March 2 by Mr. Julius East. Many of the sailors ashore enjoyed the Mardi Gras carnival, went sightseeing and played baseball. The Arethusa, Comdr. A. W. Grant, the supply ship of the flotilla, arrived at Callao March 4.

Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco, has received a letter from President Roosevelt stating that he would be unable

to accept the invitation to be present when the fleet arrives. The President said that Secretary Root would also be unable to come, but that Secretary Metcalf would be there.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Union of Peru fifteen officers, forty-eight petty officers and three hundred men from the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, on Feb. 27, attended mass in the Lima Cathedral. The Bishop of Lima led the services and Father Gleason, U.S.N., spoke. Later all went to the Grand Seminary, where luncheon was served. Minister Combs addressed the men and spoke in terms of the highest praise of South America and reminded them of the ancient friendship of Peru. He asked if the men had had a better time elsewhere, and the sailors enthusiastically carried him on their shoulders about the room at the conclusion of the speech. The affair was non-sectarian and many of different creeds were present. There was great good feeling.

#### NOTE OF WARNING FOR THE MILITIA.

The Army and Navy Club celebrated the opening of the addition to their club house in West 43d street, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 4, by a dinner, attended by about one hundred members and invited guests. Gen. J. E. Pierson, president of the Club, presided, and at the guests' table were Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Lieut. Hartwell Wilkins, Admiral Coghlan, W. C. Church, Col. S. E. Allen, Comdr. Thomas J. McElroy and Major Thomas Sturges. Speeches were made by Rear Admiral Coghlan on behalf of the Navy; Col. Leven C. Allen, 12th Inf., and Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Glenn, 23d Inf., on behalf of the Army; Major General Roe and Col. N. B. Thurston on behalf of the National Guard. Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, retired, who spoke for the Navy, said: "Inasmuch as this investigation is going on, I am uncertain whether we have a Navy or not. It would be a delicate subject to talk about, and so you will have to excuse me. But this I may say, that we get generally where we start for and what we go after. That's what our Army friends say, so I am going to give them a chance to say it."

The most important speech of the evening was made by Colonel Thurston, of General Roe's staff, who sounded a serious note of warning against too great dependence on the volunteer regiments turning into real soldiers simply by being mustered into the Regular Service. He told his hearers not to "jolly yourselves with rainbows," as in spite of whatever might be said, the country would keep on in the present way of looking at things military "until we are jolly well licked." "Don't jolly yourselves into thinking that the Dick bill is going to make a Regular Army establishment out of volunteer regiments," he said earnestly. "We will go on as we are, and in time of war we will call on the volunteer regiments, and the man who has the biggest pull somewhere will get to the head of the regiments, regardless of everything else. We are glad to get the Regular Army men to teach us, but that fact, it appears, does not bear great weight. The influence is the real thing, and that gets the posts. We will go on in that fashion, I imagine, until we get jolly well licked. Then there may come a change. If the President had \$50,000,000 to do it with now, he couldn't do very differently, I imagine. That is the way things will go on for a time. So don't let the rainbows lead you astray."

Among other guests present were Col. Geo. S. Anderson, Major H. H. Benham, Paymr. Geo. DeF. Barton, Lieut. C. E. Braine, Major O. B. Bridgman, Major J. J. Byrne, Chief Engr. J. H. Chasmar, Capt. C. C. Cook, Gen. C. P. Eagan, Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, Capt. Wm. H. Folsom, apt. F. C. Harriman, Major M. Harris, Major A. R. Jarrett, Major T. D. Keleher, Capt. P. M. Kessler, Col. H. H. Ludlow, Col. W. D. Mann, Gen. J. R. Myrick, Col. Wm. O. McDonald, Comdr. Geo. W. McElroy, Capt. J. H. Perry, Lieut. A. N. Pickel, Major C. L. Potter, Col. J. B. Quinn, Major C. Richard, Col. A. L. Smith, Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, Major H. L. Swords, Paymr. F. T. Watrous, Lieut. H. A. Wilkins, Lieut. H. W. Williams, Capt. S. Leavitt and Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard.

The dinner committee, of which Major O. B. Bridgman was chairman, was congratulated upon the great success of the event.

The Washington, D.C., Jockey Club offers as a prize for its spring meeting at Bannings, D.C., April 11, for horses four years old and upwards, the property, unconditionally and free from contingency, of officers of the United States Army, from Jan. 1, 1908, to the date of entry, a gold cup of the value of \$500 to the regiment, corps or staff department to which the winner belongs, the cup to be suitably engraved. The cup is to be retained at the regimental headquarters, or at the office of the corps or staff department for one year, when it shall be returned to the secretary of the Washington Jockey Club to be again competed for. Should it however be won twice (not consecutively of necessity) by a representative of the same regiment, corps or staff, it shall become the property of said regiment, corps or staff department. The Club will further present to the owner of the winner a silver cup of the value of \$250; to the owner of the second a silver cup of the value of \$150; to the owner of the third a silver cup of the value of \$75. Horses to be ridden (in drab service uniform) by an officer of the regiment, corps or staff department from which the entry was made, the name of the rider to be announced to the clerk of the course at or before the time fixed for the running of the first race of the day on which the race is to be run. Weight to be carried 150 pounds, thoroughbreds 14 pounds extra. Halfbreds to be announced as such at time of making entry or the entry will be considered as that of a thoroughbred. No saddle to be used weighing less than seven pounds. Overweight allowed if declared to the clerk of the scales on or before the hour fixed for the running of the first race of the day on the day on which the race is to be run. One mile on the flat. Entries to close at the office of the Washington Jockey Club, Bannings, D.C., on or before 5 p.m. on Monday, March 30, 1908. We are glad to see any racing club offer a cup for horses owned and ridden by Army officers, provided it will improve Army horsemanship, and the quality of officers' mounts, but we doubt whether a race of "one mile on the flat" does either. If the race was for a greater distance, over up and down grades and over obstacles it would do both, and if cups were given by racing clubs for races of this character, a good deal could be accomplished, and surely there is need of much improvement in officers' "Charges" and of horsemanship in the Army generally. The present condition of our Army in this respect is mainly due, in our opinion, to rating officers as "mounted officers" who are never supposed to ride, and to the fact that a so-called mounted officer can own any kind of an old skate and draw forage on it with which to feed his cow and chickens.

#### NAVY EXPERTS DISAGREE.

The inquiry by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs into questions suggested by recently published criticisms upon American warship design and construction has developed some striking differences of opinion among Navy officers regarding technical subjects. Certain statements made to the committee by Rear Admiral Converse and Chief Constructor Capps, which have already appeared in these columns, have brought out counter-statements from Comdr. William S. Sims, Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher and Lieut. Comdrs. Joseph Strauss and Volney O. Chase, which appear to aggravate the general misunderstanding rather than clear it away.

A full report of the testimony of Comdr. William S. Sims would occupy ten columns of our paper. It consists mainly of a dialogue between the witness and members of the committee and his cross examination by Chief Constructor Capps. Mr. Sims wished to present opinions of other officers in support of his own. The committee and the Chief Constructor insisted that he should confine himself to the statement of his own opinions or of facts within his knowledge concerning the deficiencies of our war vessels and refrain from going into personal matters. Commander Sims' testimony was in part as follows:

My criticisms extend back at least as far as 1895, and have been submitted through the regular official channels to the Navy Department. The whole Service has been made acquainted with the main features of these criticisms. They cover a wide field. The best part of my life has been spent in making them. I began them when about thirty-six, and am now nearly fifty. I put that in because I am persistently called a young man in the newspapers, here and there. I want to have the benefit of my age to a certain extent. I am considerably older than my friend Capps across the way.

For a naval officer unaccustomed to making oral statements, a clear and consecutive account would be difficult enough in any case, and it would be nearly impossible if broken up by frequent cross-examination. I therefore beg that the gentlemen of the committee will be kind enough to defer cross-examination until my statement is completed, after which I will gladly reply to all questions.

In reference to the question of placing the armor line belt, I have never gone into the matter at all particularly, never having been associated with any people in the Navy whose duty it has been to look into those matters. My opinion is based upon what I understand to be the consensus of opinion of practical officers of the Service.

And it is also my opinion that the water-line belts on our battleships now actually in commission are too low. I do not mean that they are too low with reference to any theoretical normal line; but I mean that they are not high enough off the actual water, not high enough above the actual water, under sea-going conditions.

Now, what we find to be unsatisfactory in the statements that have been made in the official reports submitted to Congress by Admiral Converse and Chief Constructor Capps is that the figures given therein do not tell us the actual condition of the ships as they sit in the water, particularly in reference to how a foreign ship sits in the water under the same circumstances. The omissions appear to be that the data does not include the draft of the ships when they have on board all of the coal, stores and ammunition required for the normal draft, and so forth; so that the figures there do not give you, for these different ships, the actual conditions; and as I understand it, that is all you want to know. You want to know whether our battleships float in the water at a certain draft under certain conditions.

The normal water-line is where the ship is supposed to sit when she has this normal amount of coal, stores and ammunition on board, actually in the water. As a matter of fact, it is susceptible of proof that none of our ships ever do sit there; that even when the ships are almost empty of coal they are not there. They are still deeper in the water than the normal line.

The very essential fact was never stated in any of these reports that the ships never do get to that normal line. Even when they have gone along until all their bunkers are empty, they are still deeper in the water than the normal line. Since this agitation has come up people have been working on that problem, and some are working on it now. Lieutenant Commander Key told me that he is having a table compiled which will show you very closely the actual condition of our ships when they are in the water. It will not be absolutely accurate, but it will be within an inch or two—so close that you will not need to bother about it. It will all be in salt water ports, and all that sort of thing.

There has been a good deal of talk about how you would probably meet the enemy—whether you would go out of port with your bunkers full or not. All I have to say on that point is that all my associations with naval officers and all of my reading of naval history would lead me to the conclusion that any admiral that went out of port for any purpose (except a very special one, which I will mention later), and did not fill up his bunkers with coal and his double bottoms full of water, if he needed it, would probably be court-martialed.

I say, therefore, that every impulse and every tradition that is behind my training as a naval officer would compel me to load up my ships with coal and all necessary stores before I went out of port.

The general rule would be (except in a special case where you might say that you are set to watch a hole that an enemy has to come through in order to give battle) to fill your bunkers up. That is to say, that is my opinion, based upon my association with some of the best officers of the Service, and thirty years' experience. You cannot do anything else; you cannot risk it.

I should say, roughly speaking, that the armor belt ought to be placed so that it will properly protect that ship when she is fully loaded. I want to modify that to this extent: That almost always, for one reason or another, a ship does go down deeper in the water than she is calculated to go. Knowing that, I would put the armor a little bit higher. Just how much, I would not like to say without going into the calculations.

It seems to me that in the official report there has been, if I understand it, a very serious omission. It is stated in there, or at least strongly implied, that our normal water line corresponds approximately to the normal water line of other ships. Our normal water line is two-thirds stores, two-thirds ammunition, and anywhere from one-third to two-fifths or one-half coal. It is a variable quantity, but taking the later ships, it is about two-fifths coal. Let us say two-thirds ammunition, two-thirds stores, and two-fifths coal. From the official records of the Navy Department, if you want to call for them at the Office of Naval Intelligence, you will find that the British navy has all stores, all ammunition, and half of the bunkers full of coal, for the normal water line of its ships. If you will refer to the French navy, you will find the same condition of affairs, except that they add four per cent. for extra weights that they cannot quite calculate about. If you will refer to the German navy, you will find that the normal water line is based on all stores, all ammunition and bunkers full of coal. They design their ships and they design their armor belt to protect the ship when she is at normal line; and the normal line is when she is full all around.

In the absence of the information I have just given you about the amount of coal on board when a foreign ship is at her normal water line—in the absence of all those things, the report is necessarily misleading. I mean, it gives you insensibly a false impression. I have no doubt that anybody reading that report who did not know these other facts would conclude that if one of our ships were at full load, and steamed half way to Rio, by that time she would be at her normal water line, and therefore the armor belt would be in the right place. That was the inference I got from it.

I have never seen any clear explanation as to how deep a



belt ought to go below the water in order to protect the bottom of a ship, which of course is entirely vulnerable below the belt. You will see all sorts of opinions. For example, an officer wrote to me from the fleet the other day, and said: "I am a little bit shaky on this belt business. Here we are in not very much of a sea, and we can see under it. Frequently you can see underneath the belt, down to the bottom of it." If you are steaming along with a ship two or three hundred yards away from you, or if you are standing in a gangway looking over the side, it is quite true that you will frequently see the waves dip down below the belt. But does that mean that a shell could get in there?

This thing, of course, we all do know—that a shell will not penetrate the water. It actually does not wet its back when it strikes. A great 12-inch shell coming down on the water like that (indicating) strikes the water and goes off. It has been calculated that it does not go in more than a caliber or a caliber and a half.

A French officer told me that he had seen an experiment carried out in their gun practice, where a twelve-inch gun had been aimed so that it would strike the water within a hundred yards; and they used the best class of shells they had, armor piercing shells, and in every case the water broke them all to pieces. The water is entirely impenetrable.

Commander Key is preparing a tabulated statement which I believe will give you a very close idea, not as to what the ship's overdrift is under certain conditions that are laid down by the designer, but what it is on an average of ten times taken out of the log in current service, which is what we have to go by in case of war. We have to put water in the bottoms and put coal in the bunkers, etc. That will give you actual conditions.

Rear Admiral Capps: Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the committee, I will not pursue that line any further, because I see that there is absolutely no data whatever. I will ask this question:

Commander Sims states that a vessel should be full of coal, stores, and everything of that kind, prior to leaving port, and that there should be as much water in the double bottom as is necessary. With respect to that statement I am in entire accord. So is everybody else that I know anything about. If Commander Sims means that in the presence of an enemy the commander of a ship or the commander of a fleet would deliberately fill his double bottoms with water, his trimming-tanks, or do anything else of that kind, then I take absolute and complete issue with him; and so will some of the most distinguished officers in the Navy.

Continuing, Commander Sims said:

The sole criticism that has been made as far as I am concerned, sir, or as far as I know from my association with the officers of the Service since 1900 down to the present time (the criticisms have been continuous) is that there is danger to the men in the handling-room, and danger to the magazines of the ship in case of an accident in the turret. What we first had in mind, as I could have shown you in these reports, when these objections were first made in China, was that when you go into action, and you get a shell or piece of a shell in your turret, of course, it strikes fire, and all sort of thing, and it may set fire to the powder you are loading into your gun. But if that does take place, you lose everybody in the handling-room, and you may lose your ship.

At that time, as you know, the target practice did not amount to very much. It had not been taken up and improved then. It was very slow. We had had no trouble, except some minor accidents, etc.; and we did not anticipate these extraordinary accidents, which, to the minds of many of us, have not been explained yet. We did not know anything about the flare-back when the wind was blowing from the ship toward the target. We knew about the flare-back when the wind was coming the other way, and that sort of thing.

When those dangers become apparent, the point I would like more than anything else to bring out before this committee is this: With that condition of affairs, how the turret ever could have been designed in that way I cannot possibly imagine. How all the fundamental principles of safety in the handling of powder could have been violated in that manner is away beyond my comprehension. I cannot understand at all why that separation was not put in there in the very first place.

In my duty as naval attaché (which I would be pleased to explain to you), when I began my criticisms, it was of course my place to go on board all the ships that I could belonging to the nations to which I was attached. I have been on board all the French ships, I will say, up to the time I left there, which was in 1900. I have been on board pretty nearly all of the Russian ships, up to that time—probably all of them; and I have been on board a good many of the English ships, and a good many of the German ships, since; and I have never seen any turret at all where there was not means provided to separate the turret chamber up there from the handling-room, in some form or other.

In regard to the type of hoist, I do not object to the type we now have, provided they make it safe, and provided a platform is put across there (indicating a position half-way up to the railing), and the lower end of the hoist is boxed in, and automatic doors are provided by which, when that hoist comes down, it will close a door, and it cannot get out until the man at the bottom opens sliding door. Whatever type is used, I want to go into the turret and see if I can drop a handful of pennies in the turret chamber and pick up some of them down below in the handling-room. If I can, it does not suit me; and if I cannot, it is all right. That is all we want of that system; and it has been demanded all the way through.

As a matter of fact it is open to extreme doubt whether the double hoist is more rapid than the single. I do not know why it should be more rapid, because there is a certain length of hoist which is more rapid than any other shorter one. In any case, the car has got to start down and stop, and start up and stop. Its inertia has to be overcome four times. If it has short distance to go, you cannot get it there any more rapidly than if it has a somewhat longer one to go. There is a mathematical question in there somewhere. But this I do know: That there is no broken hoist in the world that has ever done as good work as the hoist we have now, as far as concerns the rapidity of fire.

There is one thing to remember about these turret accidents. The official reports state that the turret accidents were caused in such-and-such a way. We do not know whether that is always correct or not. Mr. Vogelgesang was referring the other day to other causes, about foreign matter in the powder, etc. That is quite true: we have found foreign matter in the powder. That is a dangerous thing—a steel bolt, or a steel screw, etc. It has gone as far as finding matches in there, and rifle cartridges, etc.

On one occasion, I remember, a report came in from a ship or two ships that specified that after firing shot so-and-so, with powder of a certain index, they had found—I do not remember just what it was, now, but say a steel bolt, or the hinges off a box, or some screws, etc., in the bore of the gun after the shot was fired. The Lord knows what else there was in the powder, that went out through the muzzle. That was what was left in the bore after firing. When they found these things they began to examine the powder, and they did find in it oily waste, as I remember it now, and rifle cartridges that had not been fired—live cartridges—and matches.

One of the most important features that I have to bring up here is the extraordinary condition of inefficiency at which our Navy had arrived up to the time of the Spanish war, and for some time afterward.

I will give you my word that I can show you evidence as to the inefficiency at that time, and along down as late as 1903, that is utterly astounding.

Senator Tillman: At that same time, the battle of Manila and the battle of Santiago are the basis of a great deal of modern glory.

Commander Sims: A great deal of modern glory, it is quite true; but, Mr. Senator, we fired on that occasion in the neighborhood of 9,000 projectiles, and we made 120 hits, which is about one and one-half per cent. In other words, we missed the target as often as it is possible to miss it and shoot in that direction at all. It was as disgraceful an exhibition as ever took place on the globe.

What Commander Sims had to say about poor gunnery on the American fleet at Santiago was affirmed by Prof.

Philip R. Alger, of the Naval Academy, who appeared before the committee on March 3. The results of an examination of the Spanish ships made by Professor Alger following the battle of Santiago showed that out of 9,000 shots fired the percentage of hits was less than four. "The only reason for the poor showing," said Professor Alger, "was the inaccuracy of the men on the American ships. The men did not know how to shoot at Santiago."

Professor Alger went on to explain that the improvement in our naval gunnery since the Spanish War was due to the adoption of new methods. "These methods were first introduced in the British navy by Commander Scott," he said. "Commander Sims, while he was stationed in England, became acquainted with these methods through his acquaintanceship and friendship with Commander Scott. He was so certain of the method known as the 'Dotter' that he urged its introduction into the American Navy." Professor Alger declared that the new method brought over by Commander Sims had revolutionized naval gunnery.

Commander Fletcher, who appeared before the committee on the same day, declared that the shooting of the U.S. Navy in the Spanish War could not be excelled by any navy in the world at that time. As to the danger from explosions of powder in the handling rooms of turrets on our battleships, he thought it had been exaggerated. At the time of the accident on the Missouri 700 pounds of powder burned without seriously damaging the ship. Commander Fletcher stated that all turrets were being changed, as rapidly as possible, to insure greater safety, those on the Oregon and the Indiana being cited as examples. All that was needed to make the turrets safe, Commander Fletcher went on to say, is to provide proper screens between the guns and the handling rooms. Under the present system, he asserted, there is no danger whatever to the powder magazines. He agreed with Admirals Converse and Mason and Chief Constructor Capps that the turrets can be made safe, in accordance with the late designs, at a comparatively small cost.

Lieutenant Commander Strauss gave it as his opinion that the danger from explosions of powder in the handling rooms had been greatly exaggerated. "A great deal of powder can be burned in the handling room without doing much damage to the room," said he. "As a rule, powder burns with a flame and seldom explodes." The officer admitted, however, when questioned by Mr. Tillman, that the burning of powder in a close room would produce fumes which might suffocate, but insisted that there was little danger to the ship.

Lieutenant Commander Chase stated that in his opinion the interrupted ammunition hoist would afford slightly greater safety in the handling rooms, but that he believed that the danger in using the direct hoist was less than had been represented.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, who is also a member of the Board on Construction, appeared before the committee March 4 and gave a graphic description of the accident on the Missouri, he having been in command of the ship at that time. He explained that the responsibility for the accident had never been absolutely fixed, but that the general belief was that it was caused by a "flareback." In his opinion the possibility of "flarebacks" had been lessened if not actually removed by the gas expelling device adopted by the Navy shortly after the accident on the Missouri. Admiral Cowles defended rapidly of firing as necessary, but admitted that the danger was increased proportionately to the risk that is always incurred in handling powder. He believed that later precautions, such as the shutter, have given ample protection in the use of direct ammunition hoists. He remarked that he did not regard the interrupted hoist as an improvement over the direct hoist, the elementary danger being just as great.

Admiral Cowles denied that the Board on Construction discouraged or repelled suggestions from designers. He believed suggestions for improvements in the Navy were always welcomed. He concurred with the view of Rear Admirals Converse and Chief Constructor Capps as to the location of the armor belt.

Lieut. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., in his statement to the committee, defended the direct hoist and announced that if he were commanding a ship in action he would remove the shutters to afford free action and communication. He defended the present method of turret construction so ably that Chairman Hale admitted he had become very much confused in his own mind as to which device was the better. Mr. Tillman suggested that Lieutenant Commander Davis had not stated that the direct ammunition hoist was the better. "I do think it is the better," promptly replied that officer.

Chief Constructor Capps on March 4 stated to the committee that he had prepared and ready to submit official reports from the Norfolk Navy Yard as to the exact draught of every vessel in the Atlantic Fleet at the time it left Hampton Roads for the Pacific. These would enable correct communication to be made from day to day as to the exact position of the vessel in the water, which would prove the unreliability of the official log. He added the suggestion that Commander Sims and Lieutenant Commander Hill had got their information from the log and other unreliable sources.

It is intimated that the Secretary of the Navy is extremely anxious that the investigation in progress and the statements made by Navy officers before the committee shall be confined strictly to technical questions and that all discussion concerning the personnel shall be excluded. It is also stated that the Secretary is collecting data for the consideration of the question of allowing greater freedom of speech among naval officers in discussing matters pertaining to the welfare of the naval service.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 2, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. William T. Russell, C.E., to be colonel from Feb. 28, 1908, vice Willard, retired.

Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 28, 1908, vice Russell, promoted.

Capt. James P. Jervey, C.E., to be major from Feb. 28, 1908, vice Beach, promoted.

First Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., to be captain from Feb. 28, 1908, vice Jervey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 28, 1908, vice Poole, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Jennings, 7th Cav., resigned.

### Ordinance Department.

Lieut. Col. Ira MacNutt, O.D., to be colonel from Feb. 29, 1908, vice Russell, retired from active service.

Major Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 29, 1908, vice MacNutt, promoted.

Capt. David M. King, O.D., to be major from Feb. 29, 1908, vice Lissak, promoted.

### Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, 1st Field Art., to be colonel from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Potts, 5th Field Art., appointed brigadier general.

Major David J. Rumbough, 3d Field Art., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Brown, 1st Field Art., promoted.

Capt. William Lassiter, 6th Field Art., to be major from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Rumbough, 3d Field Art., promoted.

### Withdrawals.

Nominations withdrawn from the Senate March 2, 1908.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant of infantry, with rank from Nov. 8, 1907, which was submitted to the Senate Feb. 21, 1908, his nomination for such promotion having been previously submitted to the Senate on Jan. 9, 1908, and confirmed by that body on Jan. 27, 1908.

S.O. MARCH 5; W.D.

The retirement April 25 of Major Joseph T. Crabbs, Q.M. Dept., is announced.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, on duty as medical inspector of Army of Cuban Pacification, will report to the commanding general of that army for duty as chief surgeon, relieving Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor. Lieutenant Colonel Taylor is relieved from further duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will report to commanding general, Dept. of Gulf, for duty as chief surgeon of that department.

Lieut. Col. Louis A. Lagarde, on arrival in United States, will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report for duty as chief surgeon of Dept. of Colorado.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, retired, recruiting officer, Cheyenne, Wyo., will discontinue the Cheyenne district as soon as practicable, and will proceed to Chicago for recruiting duty at that place, transferring there to the members of his recruiting party.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham will proceed to New York city and Brooklyn, N.Y., East Orange, N.J., and Binghamton, N.Y., for the purpose of making an inspection of 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries, National Guard, New York; Battery A, of New Jersey, and 6th Battery, of New York.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army given in our issues of Feb. 29 and March 7 were reported favorably to the Senate on March 5 by the Committee on Military Affairs.

G.O. 25, FEB. 28, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., recently appointed, will assume command of the Department of the Gulf.

The post of Fort Shafter, Hawaii Territory, is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts so designated on page 13, G.O. No. 140, W.D., June 25, 1907.

G.O. 27, MARCH 3, 1908, WAR DEPT.

1. At the close of the present school year, Aug. 1, 1908, the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., will be discontinued and instruction in the subjects now taught at that school will be given at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

2. To provide for this increased school work, the instruction in the officers' departments of the Coast Artillery School, as laid down in G.O. No. 178, W.D., Aug. 28, 1907, will embrace two courses, to be known as the "Regular Course" and the "Advanced Course."

3. Officers who successfully complete the "Regular Course" in accordance with existing orders will be borne upon the Army Register as honor graduates, or graduates, Coast Artillery School, 190-; those who successfully complete the "Advanced Course" will be borne upon the Army Register as graduates, "Advanced Course, Coast Artillery School, 190-."

4. At the close of each school year the school board will recommend to The Adjutant General of the Army those officers in the "Regular Course" who have qualified for the "Advanced Course." When practicable, the officers so recommended, and such additional officers as may be recommended by the Chief of Artillery, will be detailed to take the "Advanced Course."

5. The instruction now given in the Enlisted Men's Division, School of Submarine Defense, will be given in the Department for Enlisted Specialists, Coast Artillery School, provided for in G.O. No. 178, W.D., Aug. 28, 1907, in accordance with existing orders until modified by proper authority.

6. The Torpedo Board organized under Par. 3, G.O. No. 156, W.D., Sept. 31, 1905, will be dissolved at the close of the present school year of the School of Submarine Defense, Aug. 1, 1908.

7. A board of officers will be appointed by the War Department to examine all the machines, tools, apparatus, books, and supplies used in the School of Submarine Defense and list for transfer those that can be advantageously used in the consolidated school at Fort Monroe, Va., and to make recommendations in regard to those that can not be so used. All property recommended for transfer will be transferred at the proper time from the School of Submarine Defense to the Coast Artillery School and invoiced to the directors of the proper departments.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 28, MARCH 4, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Amends Par. I, G.O. No. 183, W.D., Aug. 31, 1907, so as to authorize the payment of an additional sum of \$1.50 a month to such enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts as shall hereafter qualify as expert riflemen, \$1 a month to such as shall hereafter qualify as sharpshooters, and \$.50 a month to such as shall hereafter qualify as marksmen, from the date of qualification to the close of the next succeeding target year, provided that during that time they continue to be members of an organization of the Philippine Scouts or re-enlist in such an organization within three months from date of discharge.

G.O. 38, FEB. 21, 1908, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Par. III, G.O. No. 177, W.D., Aug. 27, 1907, prescribes night operations as a part of the field training of troops, and it is deemed of great importance that troops should be thoroughly trained therein. During the period of the year assigned especially to practical instruction in this department, effective and appropriate night exercises or operations will be required of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry in this command at least twice each month. Post commanders will formulate exercises and problems best adapted to their commands and terrain, and render monthly reports which will embody strength of command taking part, strength excused, and comprehensive statements showing scope of work and character of exercises.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:  
JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 39, FEB. 24, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon the arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 24th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, 1st and 3d Battalions to Madison Barracks, N.Y. The lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion to Fort Ontario, N.Y.

G.O. 40, FEB. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. No. 29, Dept. of Cal., Feb. 11, 1908, is amended so as to fix the small arms target season for Co. A, 20th Inf., from Feb. 1, 1908, to April 30, 1908.

G.O. 25, FEB. 29, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Col. James W. Pope, A.Q.M.G., having reported, is announced as chief Q.M.G. of the department relieving Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G.



G.O. 41, FEB. 27, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
Companies H and I, 22d Inf., are relieved from duty at Goldfield, Nevada, on March 7, 1908, and will proceed to stations as follows: Company H to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Company I to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal.

CIR. 3, FEB. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.  
Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, Feb. 11, 1908, post commanders will cease to be had, at least twice monthly during the period of the year assigned to practical instruction, effective and appropriate night exercises.  
By command of Brigadier General Thomas:  
ROBERT L. HIRST, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 18, FEB. 17, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
Major John E. Baxter, Q.M., having reported, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy quartermaster general.

G.O. 27, FEB. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.  
I.—Under the provisions of Par. 190, Army Regulations, the practice seasons with small arms for troops in this department, stationed in the United States, for the target year of 1908 are announced as follows:

Post.	Regular.	Supplementary.
Fort Jay, N.Y.	April, May, June.	October.
Fort Myer, Va.	April, May, June.	October.
Fort Niagara, N.Y.	April, May, June.	October.
Washington Barracks, D.C.	April, May, June.	October.
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	July, August, Sept'r.	November.
Madison Barracks, N.Y.	July, August, Sept'r.	November.
Fort Ontario, N.Y.	July, August, Sept'r.	November.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.	July, August, Sept'r.	November.
Fort Porter, N.Y.	July, August, Sept'r.	November.

II.—For troops of the Coast Artillery Corps within the Department, Special Course "A" will be followed prior to Oct. 31, 1908, at such times as artillery district commanders may prescribe for their respective districts.

By command of Major General Grant:  
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 33, MARCH 3, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.  
Publishes modifications of the regulations governing gymnastic drills and athletic exercises, as prescribed in G.O. No. 17, these headquarters, series of 1904.

CIR. 5, FEB. 29, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.  
The attention of the Department Commander has been called to the frequency with which superfluous words are used, by officers serving in this department, in framing official telegrams, in violation of A.R. 1198. This failure, properly to observe the requirements of the regulation, costs the Government a large sum of money yearly, and hereafter a strict compliance with Pars. 1194, 1197 and 1198 is enjoined.

By command of Major General Grant:  
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 24, FEB. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF GULF.  
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M.G., having reported, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Col. James W. Pope, asst. Q.M.G.

G.O. 25, FEB. 26, 1908, DEPT. OF GULF.  
In accordance with the requirements of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

JOHN B. KERR, Col., 12th Cav.

CIR. 4, FEB. 19, 1908, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.  
The following indorsements are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Brigadier General Myer:  
H. L. RIPLEY, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

"Third Indorsement.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

"San Antonio, Jan. 24, 1908.

"Respectfully forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

"While the latest order giving regulations for the uniform of the Army indicates that the number of the regiment and the letter of the company are not to be worn on the campaign hat, and it is so interpreted here, this paper is respectfully forwarded for a decision in confirmation of this interpretation.

"ALBERT L. MYER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

"Sixth Indorsement.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feb. 12, 1908.

"Respectfully returned to the Commanding General, Dept. of Texas, with the information that his interpretation of Par. 83, G.O., No. 169, W.D., 1907, is correct and that the letters and numbers were omitted from the campaign hat because of the numerous complaints from officers of the line in regard to the frequency of loss and consequent nonuniformity in the appearance of the men.

"This paper to be returned.

"By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

"HENRY P. MCCAIN, Adjutant General."

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., will report in person to Major Guy L. Edie, surg., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for promotion. (March 2, W.D.)

Leave until further orders on account of sickness is granted Major John T. French, jr., Q.M. (March 2, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., will report to Major Guy L. Edie, surg., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (March 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry S. Ogilvie, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 4, W.D.)  
Post Q.M. Sergt. Isaac Levy (appointed Feb. 23, 1908, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (March 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest C. Wright, now at Des Moines, Iowa, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about April 6, 1908. (March 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert H. Kratzke, Philippine Islands, will be sent to San Francisco on the first available transport leaving Manila. (March 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ezra Davis (appointed Feb. 18, 1908, from first sergeant, 157th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Preble, Me., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to report to be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 5, 1908. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, C.S., upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., will assume duty as purchasing commissary that city, relieving Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., from duty in charge of the office of purchasing commissary. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Viggo C. Wither (appointed Feb. 27, 1908, from battalion sergeant major, 2d Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for orders. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Fred P. Bliss, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about April 5, 1908. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Peter Petersen upon arrival at San Francisco will be sent to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (March 3, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William A. Hunter upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippines will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Cyrus F. Dugger, who will be sent to the post of San Juan, Porto

Rico, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeany, who will be sent to Governors Island, N.Y. (March 3, W.D.)

Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S., from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary at Chicago, to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as chief commissary. (March 4, W.D.)

Capt. Ralph Harrison, C.S., from station at St. Paul, Minn., upon the expiration of leave granted him, and will join his proper station. (March 4, W.D.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 20, 1908, is granted Capt. Ralph Harrison, comy. (March 4, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg., now on leave at Norwalk, Ohio, will proceed on or before the expiration of said leave to Fort Crook for duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Scott, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will report at Fort Logan, Colo., for permanent duty at the latter post. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of William P. Banta, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Feb. 18, 1908, is announced. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Camp Columbia, Havana, and will proceed to Cardenas, Matanzas, for duty, relieving Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg., who will proceed to Havana for duty. (Feb. 20, A.C.P.)

Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies from observation and treatment at Fort Leavenworth to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, for duty. (March 2, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for permanent duty at the latter post. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. James I. Mabey, asst. surg., will report March 24, 1908, to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. gen., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for advancement. (March 4, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas E. Brower, H.C., Hot Springs, Ark., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (March 4, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The retirement of Col. Joseph H. Willard, C.E., from active service on Feb. 28, 1908, is announced. Colonel Willard will proceed to his home. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about April 20, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 21, D. Mo.)

Capt. Harry Burgess, C.E., will repair to Washington at the proper time for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the Army War College on March 14, 1908. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., with a detachment of sixteen enlisted men of the mounted section, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed by marching to Fort Riley, Kas., reporting not later than March 7, 1908, for duty in connection with the course in pioneer duties prescribed in the Mounted Service School program of instructions from March 12 to March 31 inclusive. (Feb. 25, D. Mo.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas J. Shaw, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Second Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., now at Fort Crook, will proceed to his proper station, Fort Des Moines, for duty. (Feb. 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., to take effect upon the arrival of the transport Dix at Seattle, Wash. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 1, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav., Fort Meade. (Feb. 26, D. Mo.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Wingate, N.M., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty, with a view to his being appointed quartermaster and commissary of the first squadron, 5th Cav. (Feb. 24, D. Colo.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect about March 5, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., Fort Riley. (Feb. 21, D. Mo.)

Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav., upon the completion of his course at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Riley, will proceed to Chicago, for duty. (March 4, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 12, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Feb. 25, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. William H. Hawes, 4th Inf., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of consulting a specialist with a view to getting expert opinion as to the advisability of operations, and upon the completion of this duty will return to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., under command of Major Homer W. Wheeler, will proceed on Feb. 29, by marching, from Camp Columbia to Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of holding its annual target practice at the latter place for the season of 1908. (Feb. 24, A.C.P.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about March 15, 1908, is granted Lieut. Robert J. Foster, 12th Cav. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, to take effect May 18, 1908, the retirement of Lieutenant Lusk from active service on that date is announced. Leave to and including May 18, 1908, is granted Lieutenant Lusk. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, 13th Cav., and 1st Lieut. William P. Moffet, 13th Cav., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., relieved. (March 3, W.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. Warren W. Whitside, 15th Cav., will upon expiration of the leave granted proceed to Newport News, Va., and take first available transport sailing for Havana, Cuba, to his proper station. (Feb. 29, D.E.)

#### ARTILLERY.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 1st Field Art., acting Q.M., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, C.A.C., of that duty. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., will repair to Washington at the proper time for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the Army War College on March 17, 1908. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, C.A.C., from duty with the 91st Co., and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of New Orleans, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., now attached to the 91st Co., is assigned to that company. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. David McC. McKell, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with the 167th Co., and will report to the C.O., Artillery District of the Chesapeake, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective on or about March 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Edwin O. Saratt, C.A.C. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

Major Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Constitution, N.H. (March 3, W.D.)

Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to New York city and report in person to Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, for assignment to duty under his supervision. (March 2, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, in the Artillery District of the Delaware, are ordered: 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn from the 42d Co., Fort Mott, N.J., to the 139th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 2d Lieut. Henry W. T. Eglin from the 121st Co., Fort DuPont, Del., to the 42d Co., Fort Mott, N.J. (March 2, D.E.)

First Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., will take station at Roswell, Ga., thence to Douglasville, Ga., respectively, to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Feb. 20, D.G.)

Master Gun. Max Robert Wainer, C.A.C., candidate for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army, will be sent to report to the president of the examining board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination. (Feb. 12, D.G.)

Leave until March 21, 1908, is granted Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., C.A.C. (March 4, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. Charles Morris, C.A.C. (March 4, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave to proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty pending the arrival at its station in the United States of the battalion of his regiment to which he belongs, when he will join that battalion. (March 4, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 4th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for examination on March 2, 1908, for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 19, D. Mo.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., relieving 1st Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav., who will rejoin his proper station. (March 4, W.D.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. McGinness, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Color Sergt. Christian Reiff, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 4, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sick leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for two months is granted Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, 10th Inf. (March 4, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for two months, effective about March 29, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Ursa M. Diller, 12th Inf. (Feb. 29, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective about March 29, 1908, is granted to 2d Lieut. Ursa M. Diller, 12th Inf. (Feb. 29, D.E.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for four months, to take effect about April 3, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 19, D. Mo.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Parkersburg, W. Va., relieving Capt. John L. Barbour, retired, who will proceed to his home. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Sergt. Henry Trapper, Co. C, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 1, 1908. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf., is further extended ten days. (Feb. 25, D. Cal.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 24, D. Colo.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., upon being relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for temporary duty and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for one month, effective about March 8, 1908, is granted Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf. (March 4, D.E.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Hardin, 26th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty, to take effect upon the arrival in New York city of Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C., and will proceed to San Francisco for duty until the sailing of the first transport for Manila, P.I., upon which he may be able to secure accommodations, when he will join his regiment. (March 2, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. R. Heron, 28th Inf., to take effect on or about March 4, 1908 (March 3, W.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

Leave for two months, effective about April 1, 1908, is granted to 1st Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (March 3, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective about April 1, 1908, is granted to 1st Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Regiment. (March 3, D.E.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Joseph Bennett, Phil. Scouts, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 28, 1908. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Illinois, Capt. Lewis



A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley for the examination of lieutenants of Cavalry for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surg. gen.; Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown, asst. surg. (Feb. 27, W.D.).

A board of officers, to consist of Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., Q.M.; 1st Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 27 to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major William Day, 28th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (Feb. 24, D.D.).

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Henry H. Whitney and Godwin Ordway, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Howard, Md., March 6, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William A. Biddinger, 40th Co., C.A.C., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C. (March 2, D.E.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Guy L. Edie, surg.; Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., Gen. Staff; Major John T. Knight, Q.M.; Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Howard H. Bailey, asst. surg. (March 2, W.D.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg. (March 3, W.D.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 27, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major, Junior Grade, William J. Murphy, C.A.C., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Harry L. Steele, 1st Lieut. James A. Thomas, 1st Lieut. George P. Hawes, Jr., C.A.C. (Feb. 20, D.G.).

A board of officers, to consist of Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf.; Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.D.; Capt. Charles L. McKain, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men, candidates for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination. (Feb. 12, D.G.).

A boards of officers to consist of Major Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C.; Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C.; Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., on March 30, 1908, for the purpose of examining and listing machines, tools, apparatus and supplies. (March 4, W.D.).

#### ARMY SCHOOL OF LINE.

The following officers are detailed to enter the class at the Army School of the Line, and will report in person to the commandant of that school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1908, for duty accordingly:

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps; Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps; Edward L. King, 2d Cav.; Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav.; Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav.; Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav.; Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav.; Thomas G. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav.; Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav.; Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav.; Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav.; Guy Cushman, 15th Cav.; Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art.; Charles C. Puls, 2d Field Art.; Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art.; Mennu McCloskey, 4th Field Art.; John W. Kilbreth, Jr., 6th Field Art.; Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf.; Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf.; John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf.; Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.; William K. Jones, 6th Inf.; Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.; Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf.; Houston V. Evans, 8th Inf.; Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf.; Robert Alexander, 11th Inf.; Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf.; Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf.; John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf.; Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf.; Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf.; John W. Wright, 17th Inf.; Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf.; James Justice, 19th Inf.; George B. Pond, 20th Inf.; Major Harry A. Leonhauser, 21st Inf.; Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf.; William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf.; Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., and Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Robert W. Leisher, 3d Cav., and Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav. (Feb. 27, W.D.).

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect the militia of the states within the limits of this department: Minnesota—Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art. North Dakota—Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf. Montana—Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf. (Feb. 25, D.D.).

The following officers will supervise the packing and shipping of all the machines, tools, apparatus, books, and supplies in their respective departments that are to be transferred to the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and upon completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Monroe and report in person to the commandant of that school for duty as instructors: Capt. Edwin Landon, Capt. Clarence H. McNeil and 1st Lieut. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C. (March 4, W.D.).

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Feb. 29, 1908.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Following deaths occurred since last report: Acute dysentery, Charles H. Wickert, Co. E, 26th Inf., Feb. 16. WESTON.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BURNISIDE—Arrived Manila March 4.  
BURNISIDE—At Seattle.  
CROOK—Arrived at Honolulu Feb. 29.  
DIX—At Manila.  
INGALLS—At Newport News.  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco.  
MCLELLAN—Arrived Colombo March 3; leaves there March 7.  
MEADE—At Newport News.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Left Nagasaki Feb. 23. Due at Honolulu March 6.  
SUMNER—At Newport News.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNISIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick, At Seattle, Wash.  
LISCUM—Lieut. J. R. Goodale. In Philippine waters.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.  
ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is the schedule of Army transports to take troops to and from the Philippines:

Sailings from San Francisco.

March 5, 1908—Thomas. 4th Infantry, two troops, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas; one troop, 1st Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

April 5, 1908—Sheridan or Logan. 7th Infantry.

Sailings from Manila.

March 15, 1908—Buford. 2d Infantry.

April 15, 1908—Thomas. 8th Infantry.

May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan. 1st Infantry.

#### TRANSPORTS TO AND FROM CUBA.

Leave Newport News: March 16, April 1, April 15, May 1, May 15, June 1, June 15. Leave Havana: March 7, March 23, April 7, April 22, May 7, May 22, June 8, June 22.

#### TO ENCOURAGE THE MILITARY SPIRIT.

Archbishop John Ireland, of Minnesota, himself a gallant Union soldier in the Civil War, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 21 and made an earnest plea for the pending bill to promote military training in certain schools and colleges throughout the United States. The bill provides that such institutions shall receive from the national government an allowance for each of their able-bodied male pupils taking instruction in military tactics and the use of arms. Archbishop Ireland spoke in part as follows:

"It may seem strange to you that one following the profession of minister of the Gospel should address the Committee on Military Affairs in advocacy of a military subject, but I believe and I have always believed that the best way to have peace is to be ready for war, and consequently I feel that I am not belying my profession when I appear to say a word in encouragement of the Army and of subjects cognate with the Army.

"We need a large military reserve. Our Regular Army is very small and is likely to be still smaller. Some one like myself may think that it is likely to remain too small, and though I am in favor of peace and am a believer in arbitration I have never allowed myself through any illusion to believe that through that source we can always avoid war. I have too much love for this great nation to permit anything to happen that might in any way subject us to the humiliation of defeat.

"So long as we have not a large standing Army I think that what we ought to do is to have throughout the country, say in the several states, a large body of men well trained, who could at the call of their country do good service in the field, just as is done in all the European countries. In those countries they have men regularly under arms from two to three years, and then these men go back and become a part of the reserve. These nations feel safe because they know they can fall back on their reserves."

Archbishop Ireland added that it was important in the United States "to develop reverence for the military spirit." He continued:

"A good deal is said nowadays, perhaps too much, against the Army and against the spirit of war. This idea of universal peace is very good, but to make it a gospel is a mistake. It is a bad sign for the country when the Army and the Navy are not really honored and revered. It is a bad sign for the country when the uniform of the soldier does not prima facie secure honor for the wearer. If the wearer proves afterward that he is not generally worthy let him be treated as one who is not a gentleman, but the mere uniform of a soldier ought to command respect.

"We are all apt when we meet a soldier of the war of 1861-65 to take off our hats to him as we should because he was a martyr for the independence of this nation. I think that the reverence which is extended to the old soldier ought to be kept alive in the hearts of the citizens and extended to the new soldier.

"In the course of time these schools will tend to extend through the country the military spirit. Their graduates will honor and respect the uniform of the soldier and will tend to educate others to honor and respect it. They will become apostles for the Army and they will be missionaries of patriotism.

"Then when an enemy approaches and our shores are about to be invaded, when the Chief Executive calls for soldiers, we will have these apostles of patriotism enlisted in this way and they will be the first to be enrolled."

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Issue of forage to retired officers on duty as recruiting officers: The question having arisen whether such issue can be made, it was held that, as a retired officer on recruiting duty has the same pay and allowances as an officer on the active list, and as the law states that officers whenever on duty are entitled to forage, etc., for authorized horses, a retired officer on duty as a recruiting officer is entitled to forage, if he would have been entitled to it on the active list.

The colonel of a regiment of Field Artillery having expressed his desire to have batteries of his regiment supplied with small horses as a part of quota of animals, and one battery commander having stated that he does not desire the horses on such terms, it was directed that such horses be supplied the battery, to make the equipment the same for entire regiment.

Recommendation having been made that orders on the subject of wearing of campaign and certificate of merit badges be changed so as to require such badges to be worn on full dress coat only, ribbons to be worn on dress coat, it was directed that the orders in question be changed.

The question having arisen whether a machine gun platoon should have for non-commissioned officers three corporals or one sergeant and two corporals, it was decided that it should have one sergeant and two corporals.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding general, Philippines Division, authority was given for the manufacture at Manila of the khaki uniforms to be worn in the Philippines, as the samples submitted proved superior to American made khaki.

Authorization of wearing badge of Order of Foreign Wars having been requested, it was held that badges for separate wars making up foreign wars are already authorized with one minor exception, and that it is not advisable to duplicate the same by authorizing the wearing of the badge of the Order of Foreign Wars.

Inquiry having been made by two officers whether Indian Campaign badges are awarded for participation in operations against the Indians at Leech Lake, Minnesota, in 1898, it was held that this service did not constitute a campaign.

Inquiry having been made if canteen haversack straps carried by Hospital Corps recruits to their stations should be turned in under provisions of G.O. 14, W.D., 1908, it was decided that they should not be turned in, being needed by the Hospital Corps men to carry canteens and haversacks.

Replying to the C.O. Machine Gun Platoon, 15th Infantry, Col. H. P. McCain, U.S.A., Adjutant General's Department, says that the term, "their full organization," as used in paragraph 4, G.O., No. 177, W.D., 1907, does not include the additional men of the machine gun platoon provided for in paragraph 1, G.O., No. 112, W.D., 1906. The machine gun platoon in garrison, in so far as drill and instruction (except small arms target practice) are concerned, he says, is an independent unit, under the immediate command of the platoon commander. The members of the machine gun platoon are normally not expected to receive instruction with their respective

companies in addition to drilling and receiving instruction with the platoon, and normally the platoon commander is not expected to attend company drill and instruction in addition to his duties with the platoon, as his time is supposed to be fully occupied with the duties pertaining to his platoon. Paragraph 4, G.O., No. 177, W.D., 1907, is construed to mean that the machine gun platoon commander shall have his full organization one day in each week for such practical training as he may see fit.

"Recent correspondence received at the War Department in reference to the use of post exchanges by officers and their families, and by civilian employees of the War Department living on the various reservations," says Adj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., in an official communication dated Washington, Feb. 13 last, "indicates that there exists in the minds of some commanding officers the view that such use, under any circumstances, would be improper. Such is not the view of the Secretary of War. The right to purchase from the store has universally been conceded without question to officers and their families, and there is no desire to establish a new rule upon this matter, and as the disposition of the profits has been fixed by post exchange regulations and published to the Army, no change therein is deemed advisable or necessary. The use by officers and their families and by civilian employees at the various posts of the amusement and recreation facilities afforded by the post exchange buildings meets with the approval of the Secretary of War, provided the hours of such use are so arranged as not to curtail in any unreasonable degree the full enjoyment of this same privilege by the enlisted men, for whom primarily Congress has undertaken to provide these buildings. There need be no conflict in this matter, and, to the end that there should be none, it is thought that at each post it would be advisable to set aside explicitly the hours during which the officers and their families, and civilian employees shall be permitted to have at their disposal the facilities in question, and those hours should be such as least to interfere with any possible use of the same facilities by the enlisted men."

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller R. J. Tracewell has reaffirmed his decision that rations for enlisted men assigned to duty in naval hospitals cannot be commuted. The question was raised by Surgeon General Rixey whether under Section 4812, Revised Statutes, there could be deducted the value of one day's rations from the account of each enlisted man sent to the hospital, for the benefit of the hospital, as required in the case of those sent to the hospital for treatment. The Comptroller holds that men sent to a hospital for duty are not contemplated by the language of the act which was meant to be applied only to those sent there for treatment.

L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller, decides in the case of 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Menges, who was treated at the June M. Case hospital at Delaware, Ohio, at the rate of \$15 a week and for whom a bill amounting to \$78 was presented, that payment should be made from the appropriation for medical and hospital department and that ambulance fees may be paid from the same appropriation.

The Assistant Comptroller, in the appeal of Pay Insp. F. T. Arms from the decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department disallowing payment for telegrams sent by Captain Marx, commanding officer of the Minneapolis, in November, 1903, decides that copies of the telegrams or a certificate that they were confidential dispatches must be furnished.

A most interesting decision appears in the case of Charles C. Allen, now a first lieutenant in the 30th Infantry and serving in the Philippines. Allen enlisted at Philadelphia in the 28th Volunteer Infantry and on discharge in June, 1901, was entitled to transportation home to the United States. He remained, however, in the Philippines and accepted a commission in the Regular Army. In May, 1902, he was promoted to first lieutenant and in May, 1903, he came to the United States. His claim is for four cents a mile transportation for this journey home. The Comptroller sent the case to the Court of Claims and the court holds that the language of the act authorizing mileage evidently makes the event of discharge a distinct occurrence and that within a reasonable time the officer should have availed himself of the right given by the law to travel to his home at government expense. The question whether he could while holding a commission in the Regular Army claim an emolument due him for service while in the Volunteers was not entered on by the court.

The Assistant Comptroller, in the case of a payment allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department of the sum of \$19.92 arrears of pay due Francis F. Thienlin, a deceased sailor, the payment having been made to Emma C. Thienlin, claiming to be the wife of the man, on evidence furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions that the sailor was a white man and his alleged wife is a colored woman, whose mother was a negro and a former slave, and that under the laws of Florida, where the marriage was said to have taken place in 1869, such a marriage is null and void, decides that the marriage was null and void, and the payment is disallowed.

In the case of a claim by J. H. Scrivener, formerly master of the collier Abarenda, for victualling the crew of that vessel two days in March, 1907, the Auditor holds that the question of stores bought by one master from another when the ship changed commanders is a matter between them and the claim is disallowed.

Extra duty pay in the case of an enlisted man and corporal in the Marine Corps is held by the Comptroller to cease when he is appointed quartermaster's sergeant and his work is in the line of his duty as a non-commissioned officer.

The protest of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad against the practice of the Quartermaster's Department deducting for transportation of applicants for enlistment and rejected applicants under the law applicable to land grant roads, is held by the Comptroller to be without foundation in view of the language of the Army Appropriation Act of March 2, 1907.

On an appeal by Lieut. John Downes, Jr., U.S.N., from a decision by the Auditor, the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has disaffirmed a ruling by the Auditor and decided that the expense for carfare incurred by a recruiting officer in traveling between his office and the place where he was using a biograph in seeking recruits for the Navy, is a necessary and legitimate expense in the performance of his duties and should be allowed.

Twelve six-inch guns, each weighing twelve tons, were hoisted aboard the British steamer Inverack at the Bush docks in South Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 28, for shipment to the Philippines.



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A general order will be promulgated within a few days making radical changes in the Army ration. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Commissary General of the Army, has, after long study and an inquiry into the methods abroad, worked out a series of rations that for the first time will meet the varying conditions of garrison, field and travel conditions. There has been a reduction at some points where the nutritive character of the ration would not suffer, and there has been at numerous points the addition of articles of food that are palatable, nutritive and usually craved by troops. The average cost of the ration will be increased from 20 cents to 22 cents and the annual appropriation for the Commissary Department will be in-

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creased by the sum of \$600,000. Under the new arrangement there will be a field and haversack ration which will amply meet the conditions of field service and marching conditions. This ration will be served out on the order of the commanding officer, whose judgment will decide what the conditions require, and with him will rest the responsibility for what food the troops get. The Filipino and travel ration is braced up in several respects and on the whole under the new order the American Army will hereafter be fed the most abundantly and on the most scientific lines known in any army in the world.

It has been suggested that paragraph 252 of the Navy Regulations, which forbids criticism or public discussion of naval affairs, should be amended so as to allow practically the same freedom of speech as is allowed in the British navy, where a naval officer may publicly discuss important naval questions without running the risk of official displeasure. Secretary Metcalf is seeking information as to the extent to which officers of the English navy are allowed openly and anonymously to comment in the public prints on matters of policy in battleship construction, maneuvers, etc. It has been asserted that because of the much greater freedom allowed in England in that respect good results are obtained and the perpetuation of defects is eliminated. We advise Secretary Metcalf to abolish Paragraph 252 forthwith and let officers of the Navy discuss professional questions as freely as they please, and as they please, simply requiring them to sign their communications. The air of mystery cast over naval proceedings explains the effect of the Reuter dahl article. There is a story told of a gentleman visiting in a mining camp who went into his room on the ground floor of his hotel to change his linen and pulled down the curtain over an open window. In a few minutes the curtain was raised from the outside, a sombrero-covered head was thrust through the window and its owner exclaimed, "I wanted to see what you were so darned secretive about." Such is human nature; secrecy engenders suspicion.

The treatment of China by Japan, in reference to the seizure of the steamer Tatsu Maru, charged with the violation of the Chinese custom law, serves to show what we might have reason to expect if we should fail to convince the plucky "little brown men" that we are not disposed to turn the left cheek if we are smitten on the right. There is a dispute as to the facts, but it is obvious that the Japanese government intends to have China understand, under threat of war, that her view of the case must be accepted, although the matter is a clear case for arbitration, if there ever was one.

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## PROGRESS WITH THE PAY BILL.

The Senate has passed the Warren bill, to increase pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army. The measure passed without any opposition, first having been amended in compliance with Senator Hale's wishes, so that it is expressly provided that it shall not apply to the Navy. In phrasing this amendment unfortunately the purpose intended was outdone and the increase will not go to the Marine Corps and probably not to the Revenue Cutter Service. The bill was also amended so that the 40 per cent. increase for enlisted men is to apply to each and every man and non-commissioned officer. An amendment offered by Senator Bacon was adopted providing for an allowance of six months' pay to widows or orphan heirs of officers and enlisted men. The Senate Military Committee will now place the Warren bill in the Army Appropriation bill as substitute for the House bill, which provided schedule of increase only for enlisted men. This assures the prospect that in conference a complete and reasonably good pay bill will finally become a law.

The action of the House Committee on Rules restoring the pay clause to the appropriation bill proves that the popular branch of Congress appreciates the need of a readjustment of the pay of the Army and is ready to meet the need in a practical way. To have had this fact set forth so conclusively is most gratifying. It denotes real progress and rekindles the hope that the cause which 'a doing more than all others combined to deplete the ranks and crush the spirit of our military service is about to be removed. The enlisted men of the Army, to whom the passage of the pending measure means so much, are to be congratulated upon the improved prospect of its enactment. It is a refreshing token that at last their needs are beginning to be understood in high places where their honorable services have been too long ignored. The need of the officers is as great. The efficient soldier, be he officer or man, is the soldier who is contented. But there can be no contentment for him whose pay suffices barely, if at all, to meet his current monthly expenses, leaving little or nothing for life insurance, or for the education of his children or the inevitable incidentals attaching to his social position. Some of the letters from young officers which have appeared in these columns are pathetic in their disclosures of deprivation and hardship. One of these officers described how, being financially unable to employ a servant, he was obliged to act as cook and servant for a family stricken with illness, in the meantime, of course, attending to his exacting military duties. Another confessed himself unable to spend a leave among relatives for the reason that he could not afford to buy an outfit of civilian clothing. A third, it appears, obtained his leave and spent it as an employee of a civilian establishment, thus eking out his Army pay to meet his family's needs.

These officers are gentlemen of character and responsibility whom an unwritten law requires to live in a manner befitting their profession. Yet the government requires them to do so on a pay schedule which barely sufficed for their expenses when it was adopted more than a third of a century ago. We do not believe that Congress realizes the increase in expenses to which officers of the Army have been subjected by the events of the last ten years. The acquisition of territories remote from our shores has rendered military service vastly more burdensome financially and otherwise than it was before the Spanish war. Frequent changes of station, each of them a nightmare of expense to the married officer; increased cost of uniforms and increased cost of all the staples of food and clothing, have saddled hundreds of young, capable and ambitious officers with burdens of debt, with discouragement and, in some cases, impaired efficiency as the logical accompaniment.

Primarily the plea for an increase of pay is prompted by consideration for our officers and men as individuals, but in the higher and broader sense it is animated by a profound solicitude for the existence and efficiency of the Army as an army. Present conditions in the Service are disquieting in the extreme. Officers and men alike are disheartened. They feel, and with good reason, that they are not being treated fairly and that they are entitled to greater consideration. The spirit of discontent is baleful to military efficiency. To banish it would be worth tenfold more than it would cost under any pay bill yet proposed. The responsibility for the whole situation rests with Congress. It can make or unmake the Army just as it sees fit.

There is no serious expectation that the Senate bill just passed can be passed by the House. Its passage by the Senate will, however, serve to give notice in a substantial way that the Senate is not satisfied with giving the enlisted man an average increase of but 26 per cent., but would make the increase 40 per cent. It was distinctly announced by Senator Warren that a pay schedule would no doubt be placed in the Army Appropri-



ation Bill, and it is still the plan to pass the pay bill as a part of the appropriation bill. At no time have the prospects for the passage of the pay bill been brighter than they are now. By passing the Warren bill separately the rule of the Senate against new legislation when the pay bill is placed in the appropriation bill has been fairly met and overcome. The passage of the measure will also give the House clear notice that the pay of officers should be increased as well as the pay of the enlisted men if we are to have an Army worthy of the name.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has voted to report favorably the Foss bill equalizing the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps. The bill increases the pay of officers of the Navy to correspond with pay of officers of corresponding ranks in the Army. It is practically the Dick-Capron bill so far as it relates to the Navy. Senator Hale will add to the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate the provisions of the Foss bill. Discussing the bill before the House sub-committee Pay Inspector Cowie said: "An advantage of this bill is that it simplifies the Navy pay table and places all officers on an equal footing at the beginning, and provides for similar considerations as they pass up in grade; and in this way removes one of the most frequent sources of discontent and unrest. The pay of midshipmen, warrant officers, mates and paymaster clerks is increased by twenty-five per cent. by this bill."

#### NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS GUNS.

Some undue excitement has been caused by recent announcements in the daily newspapers to the effect that Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, son of Sir Hiram Maxim, had received letters patent on a "silent firearm." This invention, it was gravely stated, "threatens to revolutionize the world of arms," and might eventually lead to the entire re-equipment of modern armies. According to the published descriptions, the element of noise in discharging the weapon is eliminated by a device by means of which the escape of gases caused by the combustion of the powder charge is shut off just as the projectile emerges from the muzzle. This device is a piston valve sliding across the bore of the barrel immediately following the passage of the projectile, the valve being actuated by the gases themselves. The valve allows the gases to issue gradually from a series of small orifices, the only resulting noise being a slight hissing sound. After the flight of the projectile the valve resumes an open position and a safety attachment prevents the firing of another charge until the valve is adjusted to its proper place.

Several newspaper writers, in telling of Mr. Maxim's invention, have evidently done so in the belief that the idea of the noiseless gun is distinctly original with him. In the interest of historical accuracy, therefore, it is necessary to point out that they are quite mistaken. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 1, 1900, we published a letter from Mr. John E. Bissell, of the Monongahela Machine Tool Company of Pittsburg, claiming that it was possible to build an absolutely noiseless gun, so far as the explosion is concerned, in which water, oil, alcohol, or any liquid, could be used as the expelling medium for the projectile. In such a gun, Mr. Bissell contended, there would be no shock caused by the stopping of the piston, for that would be eased up by a liquid cushion, and the end of it could be designed to resist excessive pressures.

Mr. Bissell's claim attracted some attention at the time and he was urged to develop his design. We pointed out that, by adopting rifles of .30 caliber and barrel lengths of, say, forty inches, an approach might be made toward an absolutely smokeless powder and a comparatively noiseless gun. It was suggested to him, however, that the vacuum-closing process might prove to be a mistaken one when he took into consideration the fact that the driving force of powder on the base of the bullet and on the column of air in front ranges between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds, whereas the pressure of air (at fifteen pounds per square inch) rushes into the bore or vacuum at a rate due to something less than two pounds on the area of cross section of the bore.

Whether these suggestions confronted Mr. Bissell with conditions until then unknown to him and fatal to his theory we do not know. What we do know is that his "noiseless gun" has never materialized. It is a fact, also, that the theory of the noiseless gun was not original with him. It had been carefully considered and applied in practical experiments by ordnance officers of the U.S. Army long before. In the article published in these columns Sept. 1, 1900, commenting upon the claims of Mr. Bissell, we cited certain facts published in "Ordnance Notes, No. 38," dated at the National Armory, April 2, 1875. The experiments described in those notes were undertaken in consequence of observations made in Europe by the late Q.M. Gen. M. C. Meigs, U.S.A. He had witnessed certain favorable results with a process called "muzzle-rifling," in which a small length of rifled tube was screwed on to a smooth bore barrel. It was believed that with this arrangement as good rifle motion of projectile could be obtained as if the barrel were rifled throughout its entire length, thus making it possible to convert, temporarily, a smooth bore or shot-gun into a rifle. A negative conclusion was reached, the whole matter was dropped and nothing further has been heard of it, either here or in Europe. Under the head of "Incidents," in the notes above mentioned, a special study is made of "length of barrel," "weight of powder charge" and "maximum velocity," and the following paragraph appears:

"It was noticeable that when the long barrels, .45

caliber, were fired (four barrel lengths, 120 inches) the smoke almost, if not entirely, disappeared, a small quantity of black dust, as it were, issuing from the muzzle in lieu of the voluminous body of white smoke incident to service conditions. The report of discharge in the case of the long barrel was much deadened." This refers to the employment of the Service 70-grain black powder charge and the then Service .45 caliber and 405-grain bullet.

Here, then, in 1875, was the first distinct approach to a rifle that should be invisible to the enemy so far as smoke is concerned, the black powder having been accidentally converted into smokeless powder before the nitro-compounds came into use. And here also a step was taken in the direction of a rifle which should be comparatively noiseless, the report of the pieces used in the experiments being little, if any, greater than that caused by snapping with the hammer of a rifle the primer of an empty cartridge shell in the barrel, though even in that there might be some betrayal of position.

With the gas pressure curve constricted between limits of zero and thirty inches length of barrel, it is clear that with an initial or maximum pressure of 28,000 pounds per square inch or 4,452 pounds on the area of cross-section of bullet, the pressure of the powder gas as it impinges on the air does not exceed 1,400 pounds per square inch, or about 300 pounds on the area of muzzle section. This gas, when photographically expressed, appears as a hemisphere. It is invisible to the unaided eye and was only accidentally disclosed by the camera. Gas pressure, in the arm specified, falls off from 4,452 pounds actual to 300 pounds at the muzzle and under normal conditions, giving the accustomed report, we must assume that it would follow the same law of decrease should the barrel length be increased until such length of barrel is reached that the gas pressure does not exceed the pressure of the atmosphere, or fifteen pounds per square inch, instead of 4,452 pounds. It is a matter of official record that there is comparatively no useful work done on the bullet after a certain reasonable barrel length. So an extra length of barrel with holes through its sides might let the gas out without any loud report and with no resort to the valve contrivance, to which Mr. Maxim attaches so much importance.

Valve action so regulated as to check a stream of gas flowing under pressure exceeding 4,452 pounds to the square inch in a .30 caliber rifle would be a triumph indeed. We must, however, be permitted to doubt whether Mr. Maxim has accomplished it. All that seems clear at present is that he has fallen, accidentally, by his own admission, upon certain unimportant theories that were carefully worked out by a distinguished ordnance officer of the Army more than a third of a century ago.

#### OUR INTERNAL WATERWAYS.

The President on Feb. 26 transmitted to Congress a highly interesting message dealing with the report of the Inland Waterways Commission, in which he states that our river systems are better adapted to the needs of the people than those of any other country, but that the rivers of no other country are so poorly developed. The reason for the neglect of these natural transportation facilities is ascribed by the Commission to unregulated railroad competition. The railroads have acquired water-fronts and terminals to an extent which make water competition impossible, and throughout the country have secured such control of canals and steamboat lines that today inland-waterway transportation is largely in their hands. "But," says the President, "it should not be allowed to continue except under careful government regulation."

He calls attention to the high value, for the national defense, of deep channels along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, and states that the use of water power will measurably relieve the drain upon our coal supplies, while transportation by water, instead of rail only, will tend to conserve our iron. Forest protection is a necessary part of river improvement, and irrigation will create the means of livelihood for millions of people and pure water powerfully promote the public health.

Through lack of foresight we have granted valuable rights amounting almost to monopolies, which, given without compensation, will soon have to be repurchased at great expense: in fact, in the East this has already come to pass. The report calls attention to the fact that our policy as a nation, which has hitherto been one of reckless waste of natural resources, must be changed to one of judicious conservation, especially of our running water, which the President refers to as a "most valuable asset of the people."

In spite of large appropriations for their improvement, our national policy of inland waterways has been largely negative, because of the absence of a comprehensive plan and of the frequent changes and piecemeal execution of the various projects undertaken. The President says in conclusion: "The improvement of our inland waterways can and should be made to pay for itself so far as practicable from the incidental proceeds from water power and other uses. Navigation should of course be free. But the greatest return will come from the increased commerce, growth, and prosperity of our people. For this we have already waited too long. Adequate funds should be provided, by bond issue if necessary, and the work should be delayed no longer. The development of our waterways and the conservation of our forests are the two most pressing physical needs of the country. They

are interdependent, and they should be met vigorously, together, and at once. The questions of organization, powers and appropriations are now before the Congress. There is urgent need for prompt and decisive action."

In spite of the evident purpose of Congress to hold appropriations down to hard-pan, there is reason to hope that the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the establishment of a naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, may become a law during the present session. The measure bears the approval of the President and the Navy Department, and has now received the endorsement of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, the judgment of that body being that "the new developments on the Pacific and among the nations that border its shores make it imperative that a strong operating base for our Navy be established at Pearl Harbor." Continuing, the favorable report of the committee says: "A naval base at Pearl Harbor is not designed primarily for the protection of Hawaii; its main purpose is to form a buffer of defense for our entire Pacific coast and to make possible our supremacy in the Pacific. The equipment of Pearl Harbor is a matter of national prudence and not of extravagance. It affords the nation's least expensive way of defending our Pacific coast. It will constitute one of the strongest factors in the prevention of war with any Power in the Far East. Every consideration, whether of national honor or policy, demands that Pearl Harbor be made impregnable and equipped as a naval base immediately."

A grizzled old colonel, who is a veteran of the Civil War and who has since seen hard active service in several Indian campaigns, the Arctic regions, the Spanish War, and the Philippine insurrection, did not view with pleasure the recent promotions of younger and almost unknown officers who were jumped over his head. Strolling about his camp in the Philippines one day, he came upon one of his officers fondling a monkey. "Colonel," said the officer, "this is the most remarkable monkey I ever saw. Why, he can take a stick and go through the manual of arms almost as well as one of the soldiers." "Sh!" cautioned the Colonel, glancing about in great alarm. "Don't tell anybody. Supposing the War Department heard of it? They'd make him a brigadier general!"

The special board, consisting of Colonel Havard, of the Medical Corps; Major J. G. Knight, Q.M.D.; Major Stanley, Q.M.D.; Major Straub, Med. Dept., and Captain Darnall, Med. Dept., to report on a suitable tent for use in the tropics, met at the Washington Barracks the past week and had the various designs of tents pitched by the men of the Hospital Corps and made a careful study of their various features. The tents shown were the Munson, Knight and Gilchrist patterns. All are ventilated at the top and are specially intended for use in Cuba or the Philippines. There was also shown a new mosquito net canopy designed by Capt. E. B. Vedder, of the Medical Corps, for use on a shelter tent or over a hospital bed. The board did not reach a conclusion on the relative merits of the tents.

The recent order to Surg. Joseph C. Thompson, U.S.N., to report to the Secretary of War for duty has caused much comment. The order is an unusual one, and takes in connection with the fact that Surgeon Thompson has sailed for Europe has given rise to the report that he is to be present during a critical operation to be performed on Major General Wood while the latter officer is in France, and then in the event that the operation is a successful one, is to accompany General Wood home to America. Surgeon Thompson accompanied Secretary Taft home from the Philippines and enjoys the intimate friendship and confidence of both the Secretary and General Wood.

Because of a similarity in names, a paragraph on the subject of re-enlistments originally published in a Manila newspaper and republished in these columns Dec. 14 last, was erroneously attributed to Capt. Evan M. Johnson, 8th U.S. Infantry, who at the time was en route from the United States and had not yet reached Manila. The paragraph in question purported to have been written by an enlisted man who signed himself Evan M. Johnson, stationed at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and Captain Johnson was in nowise responsible for it.

It appears that there were two reports submitted by the board of five officers who examined the graduating class of the Military Academy in horsemanship last January. Besides the majority report, signed by four members of the board, there was a minority report submitted by Capt. F. C. Marshall, 15th Cav., president of the board.

Major General Greely, wife and daughter sailed from San Francisco for Manila on the transport Thomas on a journey around the world. They will be joined in Manila by their daughter, who sailed from San Francisco in January.

In an account of the review of the 1st Battery, N.G. N.Y., by General Grant, U.S.A., which will be found on page 719 of this issue, an interesting discussion concerning the neckyoke hook of the harness for light batteries is noted.



## THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The bill (S. 4469) providing that there shall be erected on the brink of the Grand Canyon, in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, in Arizona, a memorial to the late John Wesley Powell, in recognition of his distinguished public services as a soldier, explorer, and administrator of government scientific work; and appropriating for the purpose, \$5,000, was passed without amendment March 3.

S. 5434, to provide for finishing the crypt of the chapel, U.S. Naval Academy, as a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones, has passed the Senate.

S. 4376, which passed the Senate Jan. 28, provides for pensions or increases to the following: The widow of Thos. D. Topf, late acting master's mate, U.S.N.; the widow of Wm. E. Creary, late major and paymaster, U.S.A.; the widow of Joseph Culley, late acting assistant engineer, U.S.N.

S. 5255, providing for pensions or increases for the following, has passed both Houses: The widow of Alex. James Dallas, late major, 23d Regiment and lieutenant, 22d Regiment, U.S. Inf.; the widow of Geo. W. H. Stouch, late captain, 3d Regiment, U.S. Inf., and lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., retired; the widow of Chas. H. Cochran, late first lieutenant, 7th Regiment, U.S. Inf.

The following bills have been favorably reported by committees of the Senate: H.R. 15653, to increase pensions (with amendment); H.R. 12684, to warrant and retire Navy pay clerks (with amendment); S. 4920, to provide a Volunteer Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia.

The bill (S. 650) to extend the special leave privileges authorized for officers of the Military Academy by Section 1330, Revised Statutes, to certain instructors and student officers at Service schools was reported, with an amendment by Mr. Lodge, and passed the Senate March 3 in the following form:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of Sec. 1330, Revised Statutes, authorizing leaves of absence to certain officers of the Military Academy, during the period of the suspension of the ordinary academic studies, without deduction from pay and allowances, be, and are hereby, extended to include officers on duty exclusively as instructors at the special service schools or at the Staff College, and to include such student officers for the Staff College or the Signal School as may be detailed from the graduates of the latest class at a special service school and such student officers of the Coast Artillery School as may have completed the first year's course and may be detailed to pursue the second year's course.

In the Senate on March 3 Mr. McEnery submitted an amendment relative to the purchase of all repairs and wagons, automobiles and harness, and purchase of all feed for horses and cows, other than for hospitals, under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

S. 568, for the relief of Capt. Geo. Van Orden, U.S.M.C., has been favorably reported. Also Senator Frye's bill for the benefit of the Life-Saving Service.

On March 2 the Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from the French Ambassador expressing his appreciation of the presentation to him of 500 copies of the proceedings attending the unveiling in Washington, D. C., of the statue of Count de Rochambeau. Mr. Burrows, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5473) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy in certain cases to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service, reported it without amendment.

The bill S. 4030, to fix the pay of the Army, came up for consideration March 3, but in the absence of the Chairman of the Military Committee went over, keeping its place on the Calendar. S. 5043, to give the D. and H.R. Company a right of way over Plattsburg Barracks Reservation, was favorably reported.

The Senate on March 4 proceeded to consider S. 4030, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the pay of officers of the Army is hereby increased as follows: Of lieutenant generals, 10 per cent.; of major generals and brigadier generals, 15 per cent.; of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, 20 per cent.; of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, 25 per cent.; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy is hereby increased 25 per cent.: Provided, That Sec. 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of Sec. 1569 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which authorize the President to fix the pay of enlisted men in the Navy, are hereby extended so as to authorize the President to fix the pay of all enlisted men of the Army: Provided, That the average pay now established for enlisted men of the Army shall not be increased by more than 40 per cent.

Sec. 3.—That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

In the debate Mr. Gallinger said: "I am satisfied, if this bill passes, a similar bill, or one dealing as generously with the Navy as this one does with the Army, will in due time follow. If the Navy is to be discriminated against, I certainly should not only object to the consideration of this bill to-day, but would oppose it to the extent of my ability. Being satisfied, however, that if this bill does become a law, or if it does pass the Senate, the Navy will not be forgotten, I have no objection to the bill."

Mr. Warren, chairman of the Military Committee, said: "This bill merely takes the existing law as to the pay of enlisted men, as it applies to the Navy, and applies it to the Army, the idea being that a little elasticity should obtain on account of changing conditions. There is no limit upon the law as it exists now. The amount for the Navy might be raised 100 per cent. This bill follows the present law, except that it fixes an outside limit of 40 per cent. I will state, furthermore, I assume that before this bill shall be enacted into law there will be a new schedule of rates. I assume that from the action taken in another place; but I should like to have this bill passed in order that the Military Committee may know the sense of the Senate as to how much higher pay, if any, it is willing the Army should have. There are some committee amendments, which have not yet been read, and which reduce the pay in some instances from that proposed in the bill just read. I should like to have the bill passed practically as it is, with an amendment which the committee will offer separating the Army and Navy for consideration as to increase of pay, the understanding being that both will have equal attention. Then, having the views of the Senate, whether or not they wish to increase the pay of the Army, the matter will, I think, be worked out satisfactorily to the Senator from Texas and to all other Senators. The committee feels sure from the present outlook that this whole matter will have to be finally carried in the Army Appropriation Bill. Therefore we ask the Senate now, in this bill, to advise us. Shall the pay of the Army be increased; if so, how much? And shall it apply to commissioned officers as well as to

rank and file? Having such advice, the committee will work out the details as to schedules."

Mr. Daniel said that this bill was, as it should be, a purely Army matter, but he had no doubt that if the two Houses agreed upon a suitable provision for the Army, Congress would pass a corresponding measure for the Navy, probably inserting it in the Naval Appropriation Bill. Objection was made by several Senators to what they regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of Congress in leaving the question of pay for Army and Navy to be determined by the President.

Mr. Lodge urged that the pay of the Coast Artillery should have special consideration, saying: "You can not get skilled and trained men for that most important branch of the Service unless you pay them more highly than you pay privates and sergeants in other branches of the Service."

Mr. Teller: "May I ask the Senator a question? Could not that be arranged by giving them different grades so as to increase their salaries? Should not that be done? Should not the people who are handling the guns, electrical contrivances, and machines have a designation different from that which they now have?"

Mr. Lodge: "They are privates in the Army and sergeants and corporals like the rest. They are getting now somewhat higher pay, but I do not understand that a rigid advance of 40 per cent. all around will be enough to provide for those men."

Mr. Teller: "I doubt whether it will."

Mr. Lodge said: "For myself I desire to say that unless much stronger reasons are brought forward than I have yet heard, I hope that the power of arranging the different rates of pay will be left to the Department in the Army as it is in the Navy. As long as the power to vote the money is in Congress all the Department can do is to grade and arrange the rates of pay. From the little knowledge I have had as to the work of arranging pay tables for the Army, it seems to me that it will be something that the Senate will find exceedingly difficult to do or any committee of the Senate or the committees of both Houses."

Mr. Hale said: "In the act approved April 18, 1814, the provision was adopted by Congress that the pay of the rank and file of the minor officers of the Navy should be fixed by the President, and the only limitation in terms provided in the Revised Statutes was that it should not exceed the amount appropriated by the appropriation bill of the year for that purpose. So this feature, whether it is good or not, is a very old feature."

The House Committee on Rules decided the past week to report favorably to the House the Lilley resolution calling for an investigation of the charge that undue influence had been brought to bear by the Electric Boat Company in order to secure favorable action on the proposed program for submarines. Frank K. Lord, as an incident of the scandal over submarines, has brought suit against Representative Lilley for slander and libel, placing damages at \$40,000, the special injury recited being that Mr. Lord was dismissed from his newspaper position on the New York Sun and was suspended from the privileges of the Press Gallery.

The Committee on Naval Affairs in the House on Feb. 29 favorably reported H.R. 305, to increase the efficiency of the Hospital Corps, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 7, page 356.

In the House on March 2 the bill (H.R. 18120) to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was committed to the Committee of the Whole.

In the House the H.J. Res. 101 for a statute of the late Commodore John D. Sloat, has been reported with an amendment limiting the expenditure for the design to \$1,000. H.R. 17985, authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain, any contract surgeon who has served at least thirty years as such in the Army. According to the committee there is only one person now eligible under this bill for retirement. Those who might possibly come under the provisions of this bill by serving the full thirty years are the following: J. B. Ferguson, who has had a contract service of 29 years; S. T. Weirick, 33 years; W. E. Sabin, 29 years; Walter Whitney, 19 years; F. A. Halliday, 14 years.

H.R. 17888, to care for the "Hermitage," has been reported in the House, with an amendment, reducing the appropriation of \$300,000. H.J. Res. 134, for the relief of Archibald G. Sterling, recently midshipman, U.S.N., has likewise been reported with an amendment.

H.R. 18123, introduced in the House Feb. 26, amends the Act of March 2, 1903, increasing the pensions of those who have lost limbs or been totally disabled in them in the military or naval service of the United States, adding provisions for those who have suffered certain total disabilities not already provided for. The additions will benefit 291 persons at a cost the first year of \$32,836.

H.R. 18198 provides for the sale at \$10 an acre of coal deposits in Alaska to citizens or associations of citizens who have not already acquired title to coal deposits from the United States, allotments not to exceed 2,500 acres, no title, however, to the surface of such lands being given.

It was Oklahoma's day in the House of Representatives March 3. Mention was made of the fact that owing to the dilapidated condition of the forty-five star flag which had been floating over the House end of the Capitol and to the exhaustion of the supply of that particular sort one of the new forty-six star variety, legally not due until July 4 next, perforce had been run up on the staff to-day. Mr. Ferris, one of the Democrats from the new state, introduced and the House passed a joint resolution presenting the new flag to the Commonwealth of Oklahoma to be kept and remain in the archives of the historical society of Oklahoma.

The Navy Department has reported against the passage of H.R. 12226, to place the name of Pendleton G. Watmough on the retired list of the Navy, as it would tend to convert the retired list into a pension list, and there is nothing in Mr. Watmough's record to entitle him to special consideration. It also suggests that H.R. 12707, for the relief of Julius A. Keiser, U.S.N., be changed so that this officer's status shall be that of a retired lieutenant commander, instead of that of a retired chief engineer with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The Navy Department has reported favorably on the bill (H.R. 7843) for the relief of Jabez Burchard. Unfavorable report has been made on the bill (H.R. 11984) for the relief of L. T. Safford, on the ground that "the record of Passed Assistant Engineer Safford does not show that he performed any duty out of the routine duties of an engineer. The passage of this bill would establish a precedent for other claims of this nature, which might be the cause of the expenditure of a great deal of money. The Navy Department also objects to H.R. 9549, providing for the restoration of John W. Grey to his class in the Naval Academy, as this would be hurtful to the discipline of the Academy."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs March 2 reported favorably on H.R. 12684, to provide for the temporary warranting and for the retirement of pay clerks of the Navy, with amendments. As amended the bill pro-

vides that pay clerks who have had at the time of the passage of this act eight years' accumulated service are entitled to retirement after thirty years' service, whether they have twelve years' sea service or not; but all pay clerks now in the Service or those who have been in the Service and have not an accumulated service of eight years will have to have twelve years' sea service out of thirty years' accumulated service before they are entitled to the privilege of retirement under this act. The committee deem it proper for the best interests of the naval service to provide for the temporary warranting and for the retirement of pay clerks, in order to hold out proper inducements to retain a trained corps of men for the proper performance of the duties connected with the pay officer at sea and on shore.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 18120) to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on March 2 reported the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Con. Res. No. 43, Mr. Gallinger.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey to be made of Portsmouth Harbor, in the state of New Hampshire, with a view to obtaining slack-water navigation therein by the construction of a dam and to submit estimates for the same.

S.R.62, Mr. Teller.—Authorizing the Chaffee Light Artillery Veterans' Association of Denver, Colo., to retain the two light twelve-pounder guns of obsolete pattern now in the possession of that organization.

S.R. 65, Mr. Nelson.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to award the Congressional medal of honor to Guy C. Pierce and Thomas H. Nolan.

S. 2218, Amendment, Mr. Foraker.—To increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, viz: On line 14, after the word "service," insert the following: On officers who were retired for wounds or disability incident to the Service since the passage of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, and who did not receive the benefits of that act because they were at that time below the grade of a field officer, and who served at least two years during the Civil War as commissioned officers or as enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States.

S. 5262, Mr. Lodge.—To repeal an act approved April 30, 1906, entitled "An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes."

S. 5473, Mr. Burrows.—That the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of the Navy where the offense was committed in time of peace and where the exercise of such clemency will not be prejudicial to the public interests.

S. 5614, Mr. Aldrich.—For the relief of Ida Russell Bartlett and Eleanor Bartlett, children of the late Rear Admiral John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N. The bill provides for payment to the children of the difference of pay between captain and rear admiral in the Navy from the date of his promotion, Feb. 10, 1903, to the date of his death, Nov. 22, 1904.

S. 5729, Mr. Foraker.—That any non-commissioned officer or enlisted man belonging to Co. B, C or D, of the 25th U.S. Infantry, discharged without honor under S.O. 266, W.D., dated Nov. 9, 1906, on account of the shooting affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, who shall make oath before any duly authorized enlisting officer of the U.S. Army or Navy that he did not participate in said affray, and that he does not know of any soldier belonging to any of said companies who did participate in the same, and that he has not at any time heretofore and does not now withhold any knowledge with respect to that occurrence which, if made public, would or might lead to the identification of any participant in said shooting affray or any accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, and that he has answered fully to the best of his knowledge and ability all questions that have been lawfully put to him by his officers or others in connection therewith, shall be, and hereby is, made eligible to re-enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States on his application therefor at any time within three months from and after the passage of this act, any statute or provision of law or order or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and that upon such re-enlistment he shall be allowed full pay, according to the rank he held and the pay he was receiving at the date of discharge, until his re-enlistment: Provided, That all the rights and privileges to which the soldiers re-enlisting under the provisions of this act were entitled, respectively, at the time of their discharge shall be, and hereby are, fully restored to them, and the record showing their discharge without honor shall be, and hereby is, annulled, set aside, and held for naught, and the time elapsing since their discharge without honor until the date of such re-enlistment shall be computed in determining all rights to which they may be respectively entitled on account of continuous service as though they had been in the Service without interruption, and they shall not suffer any forfeiture of any right or privilege by reason of such discharge: Provided further, That in any case where the regular term of enlistment which the soldier was serving at the time when discharged without honor has in the meanwhile expired, his record shall be, and hereby is, corrected so as to show an honorable discharge at the time of the expiration of such enlistment, and he shall be allowed full pay and all rights and privileges until that time; and in the event of the re-enlistment of such soldier under the provisions of this act his term of re-enlistment shall be deemed to have commenced as of the time when his previous enlistment expired, and his service under such re-enlistment shall be without prejudice of any kind by reason of his former discharge without honor: And provided further, That in case any of the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men belonging to said companies and discharged without honor shall have died since they were so discharged and before the passage of this act, but who shall have testified under oath or made affidavit before their death that they did not participate in said shooting affray or have any knowledge with reference thereto, their respective records shall be, and hereby are, corrected in accordance with the provisions of this act, and their legal representatives shall be entitled to all pay that would have become due to them from the time of their discharge until the time of their decease. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the prosecution and punishment of any soldier re-enlisting under the provisions hereof as to whom it may at any time hereafter appear that he did participate in said shooting affray or have knowledge thereof which he has withheld. That all re-enlistments under the provisions hereof of soldiers who at the time of their discharge without honor were serving terms of enlistment which have not yet expired shall be held to be for only the remaining portion of said unexpired term.

S. 5751, Mr. Ankeny.—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to confer upon Army officers below the grade of brigadier general, heretofore or hereafter retired, who received from Corps and division commanders two or more recommendations for the medal of honor for gallantry in battle and who served thirty-one years on the active list, including four years or over during the Civil War, an additional grade to that on which they were retired, or to which they may have been entitled by seniority of commission.

S. 5752, Mr. Lodge.—Authorizing the appointment of Major James H. Spencer, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of colonel on the retired list of the Army.

S. 5778, Mr. Taliaferro.—Same as S. 5751.

S. 5813, Mr. Bourne.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. A. H. Bainbridge, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 5814, Mr. Bourne.—Authorizing the appointment of Major J. Ulio, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 5823, Mr. Dick.—Appropriates \$35,000 for the erection



of a memorial structure on the grounds at Fort Recovery, Ohio, where he buried the remains of Gen. Richard Butler; Colonel Oldham; Majors Ferguson, Hart and Clark; Captains Bradford, Phelon, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Purdy, Smith, Platt, Galtier, Crebb, and Newman; Lieutenants Spear, Warren, Boyd, McMath, Burgess, Kelso, Read, Little, Hopper, and Likens; Ensigns Cobb, Beld, Chase, Turner, Wilson, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy; Quartermasters Reynolds and Ward; Adjutants Anderson and Doc. Grason, twenty-three other officers, and 630 American soldiers, who, while under the command of General Saint Clair, were slaughtered by the Indians of the Northwest Territory, at the battle of Fort Recovery, Ohio, on the morning of Nov. 4, 1791. And also where he buried the remains of Major McMahon, Captain Hartshorn, Lieutenant Craig, nineteen other commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and 120 soldiers, who, while under the command of Major McMahon, gallantly defended Fort Recovery against the attacks of 2,000 Indians and British soldiers on June 30, and July 1, 1794.

S. 5856, Mr. Scott.—Granting pensions to officers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who served ninety days or more during the war of the Rebellion, and for other purposes.

S. 5862, Mr. Guggenheim.—To purchase certain lands adjacent to the present site of Fort Logan, Colo.

H.J. Res. 146, Mr. Sherwood.—To create a commission to inquire into the practicability of acquiring government ownership of and preserving as public grounds the estate known as Monticello, in Virginia, home of Thomas Jefferson.

H. Res. 264, Mr. Lilley.—Whereas, first, the following statements have been published in the public press: "It can be readily seen that the program of the House committee at this session proposes to pay at least \$1,286 per ton for the submarines, against a reasonable price named by Mr. Bowles of \$745.45 per ton, or \$1,476,296.66 more than the present builder said they were worth when he testified before the committee in 1902." Also: "It developed to-day that on the seven Holland submarines commissioned in 1902, at a cost of \$1,190,000, the sum of \$439,119.09 has been expended in the last four years in maintenance and repairs. Of this amount three vessels alone have taken most of the appropriation. It is further ascertained that the Grampus and Pike, at Mare Island Navy Yard, are now laid up, never having worked to the entire satisfaction of the Department, while Congress has just been asked to appropriate the following sums for repairs in addition to materials already purchased: The Adder, \$24,500; the Grampus, \$35,500; the Moccasin, \$34,500; the Pike, \$53,500. An investigation of the contracts under which the submarines are purchased by the government shows there is a confidential paragraph in each contract by which the government is bound not to reveal any data concerning plans, specifications, models, weight records, speed records, or any other information without specific authority from the manufacturers. In contrast to this secrecy it is pointed out that millions of dollars of battleships have been built and their performances and other data are duly chronicled in the Annual Register of the Navy Department." Also: "The trip of the submarine flotilla made up of the Cuttlefish, Viper, and Tarantula, and accompanied by the gunboat Hiss, from New York to Annapolis Naval Academy, has proved somewhat disappointing to naval officials." Also: "The Octopus is still in the shipbuilding yard having her engines, which were practically ruined in an accident during the acceptance tests here last spring, rebuilt"; and Whereas, secret government contracting is against public policy and the specific provisions of the Revised Statutes, Sections 512, 515, 3744 and 3745, which provide that papers on file may be examined by any person desiring to do so, and that copies thereof shall be furnished upon certain fees; Therefore be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives whether \$745.45 per ton is a reasonable price for Octopus type of submarines; what price per ton is being paid for Octopus type of submarines; whether the sum of \$3,500,000 is excessive for eight Octopus type of submarines; what repairs have been made on each submarine—why, when, where, and with what results; how many days each submarine has been in active commission; how many days each submarine has been out of commission, and why; what accidents each submarine has had, the nature thereof and causes thereof; what contracts have been made for submarines; what prices have been paid per ton for each submarine built or contracted for; what submarines are available for use; what submarines are not available for use, and why; and to transmit to the House of Representatives verbatim copies of everything on file in the Navy Department relating to submarine boats, with the exception of detailed plans thereof, but not excepting reports relating to the performance of each submarine, accidents thereto, repairs thereon, and condition thereof, and the specifications thereof.

H.R. 15653, Amendment, Mr. Burrows.—On page 2 of said bill, in line 6, after the word "war," insert the words "or during the late Spanish-American war," and on page 2 of said bill, in line 13, after the word "widow," insert the words "if the widow of an officer or enlisted man whose service was during the late Civil War." [The substance of this bill was published in our issue of Feb. 8, on page 604.]

H.R. 17288, Amendment—Mr. Nelson.—Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, viz.: On page 6, line 1, after the words "Pay of officers of the line," add the following: That the pay of officers shall be as hereinafter prescribed for the several grades, namely: Lieutenant general, \$11,500 a year; major general, \$8,000 a year; brigadier general, \$6,500 a year; colonel, \$4,200 a year; lieutenant colonel, \$3,600 a year; major, \$3,000 a year; captain, \$2,500 a year; first lieutenant, \$2,000 a year; second lieutenant, \$1,700. And that hereafter the United States shall furnish mounts and equipments for all officers of the Army required to be mounted.

H.R. 17288.—Amendment to be proposed by Mr. Long to the bill making appropriation for the support of the Army. That the paymasters' clerks now in the Service of the U.S. Army shall hereafter be known as paymasters' assistants, U.S. Army, and that the President be, and is hereby, authorized to commission them as such, and hereafter a paymaster's assistant shall receive the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant, not mounted, and as such officers shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing commissioned officers of the U.S. Army, and entitled to all benefits accruing under such laws: Provided, That each paymaster's assistant shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, and that they shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Paymaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That hereafter when vacancies occur no person shall be appointed a paymaster's assistant who is more than twenty-eight years of age nor until he has passed a satisfactory examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

H.R. 17839, Mr. Cox.—To permit the President to reinstate certain dismissed midshipmen to the Navy. (That the President be authorized and empowered in his discretion to appoint to the naval service midshipmen of the then first class who were dismissed in December, 1905, and January, 1906, pursuant to the findings and sentences of courts-martial, said midshipmen to take rank next after the junior officer of the line in the Navy of the class following the class from which said midshipmen were dismissed, and to serve at sea and perform all duties in like manner as the other members of said class: Provided, That such appointments shall not be operative or effective unless and until said midshipmen shall have passed such examinations and conformed to such requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: And provided further, That such appointments shall be additional members in the grade to which they are appointed.)

H.R. 18120, Mr. Bates.—To establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and to erect thereat all the necessary machine shops, storehouses, coal sheds and other necessary buildings, and to build thereat one graving dry dock capable of receiving the largest war vessels of the Navy, and to cause to be dredged an entrance channel thereto of a depth of thirty-five

feet. Sec. 2. That the sums hereinafter stated are hereby appropriated and made immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to wit: Toward dredging the channel, \$200,000; toward dry dock (to cost \$2,000,000), \$300,000; toward erecting machine shops (to cost \$300,000), \$100,000; toward erecting storehouses (to cost \$300,000), \$50,000; toward yard development, \$50,000; in all, \$700,000.

H.R. 18122, Mr. Moon.—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion.

H.R. 18140, Mr. Calder.—Authorizing the President to appoint William Charles Furer to the Corps of Civil Engineers of the U.S. Navy, as an assistant civil engineer to take rank next after Asst. Civil Engr. Ralph Warfield: Provided, That until the next regular vacancy shall occur the said William Charles Furer shall be carried as an additional number of the grade to which he may be appointed under this act.

H.R. 18175, Mr. McKinley.—Authorizing the appointment of Capt. James H. Sands, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of major on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 18202, Mr. Fasset.—To authorize and empower mail carriers to certify pension vouchers for persons on the pension rolls of the United States who receive their mail by rural delivery service.

H.R. 18211, Mr. Bonyng.—To authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Constant Williams to the grade of major general and place him on the retired list.

H.R. 18338, Mr. Gordon.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into negotiations for and purchase of an eleven-acre triangular tract of land lying adjacent to and adjoining the military post at Fort Sheridan, Ill., said tract of land having a frontage on the west shore of Lake Michigan, in the county of Lake, State of Illinois. The sum of \$36,707.50 is appropriated for payment of said tract of land.

H.R. 18510, Mr. Padgett.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to have erected at Hohenwald, Lewis county, Tenn., a monument in honor of Meriwether Lewis, who died and is buried in said county, and in honor of whose life and character the state of Tennessee named said county. Appropriates \$25,000 therefor.

H.R. 18517, Mr. Harrison.—That Oct. 12 in each year, being the day of the date of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, is hereby made a legal public holiday in the same manner as Christmas, Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, and the first Monday of September are now made by law public holidays.

H.R. 18519, Mr. Flood.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association at Appomattox, Va., to be used on the grounds surrounding the monument in the court-house square in the town of Appomattox, Va., and be subject at all times to the order of the Secretary of War.

H.R. 18523, Mr. Bradley.—That upon written application to the Secretary of War, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving officer who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the Rebellion shall be entered on a roll to be known as the Volunteer retired list. Each person so entered shall have served with credit as an officer not less than eighteen months in said Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps between April 15, 1861, and July 15, 1865; he shall have been honorably discharged from said Service, and shall not have been retired; said application to be accompanied with proof of the identity of the applicant, and both the application and proof to be under oath: Provided, That an officer who resigned or was discharged from said Service because of wounds received in battle, if otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to retirement without reference to the length of his service in said Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: And provided further, That any officer who previously served with credit as an enlisted man within the period above stated shall have such service credited in connection with his service as an officer. Sec. 2. That each applicant whose name shall be entered upon said list shall be entered as of the highest mustered rank held by him while serving in said Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, and when so entered on said list he shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half pay according to his actual rank, which pay shall be one-half the initial pay now received by retired officers of like rank in the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and shall be paid in like manner, such pay to begin on the date of filing his said application with the Secretary of War and to continue during his natural life: Provided, That the retired pay of any officer shall not exceed one-half the initial pay of a captain of Infantry of the Regular Army. Sec. 3. That each person who shall receive pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all his right and claim to pension from the United States after the date of filing said application, and any payment of such pension made to him covering a period subsequent to the filing of his said application shall be deducted from the amount due him on the first payment or payments under this act. The pay allowed by this act shall not be subject or liable to any attachment, levy, lien, or detention under any process whatever; and persons whose names are placed upon said list shall not constitute any part of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

H.R. 18524, Mr. Greene.—To provide for the survey for a ship canal from Fall River Harbor to Weymouth Fore River, Boston Harbor, Mass.

H.R. 18581, Mr. McLachlan.—Authorizing the appointment of Major James H. Spencer, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of colonel on the retired list.

H.R. 18618, Mr. Hull.—That on and after June 30, 1908, the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry shall be designated the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the U.S. Army, and shall be organized as are the other infantry regiments. It shall be composed of the two existing battalions of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to which the President is authorized, in his discretion, at such time as he may deem advisable, to add a third battalion, to be recruited in any of the insular possessions.

Sec. 2. That the field officers shall be appointed by the President from officers not below the rank of captain of the Army, and promotions among them shall be according to seniority within the regiment.

Sec. 3. That the present captains and Lieutenants of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry who have had not less than five years' service therein, and who were reappointed after a mental, physical, and professional examination, may be recommissioned as officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 4. That the lieutenants, natives of Porto Rico, now holding provisional commissions, may continue to serve until the expiration of such commissions, when, after an examination as to their mental, physical, and professional fitness, they may be recommissioned as officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Sec. 5. That when vacancies shall be caused by the organization of the additional battalion they may be filled by the President in his discretion by the promotion of officers of the regiment or by the promotion and transfer thereto of officers of other regiments. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant may be filled by the President in his discretion by the appointment of citizens of Porto Rico or citizens of the United States whose qualifications for commissions shall be established by examination, or graduates of the U.S. Military Academy.

Sec. 6. That promotions among the captains and lieutenants shall be according to seniority within the regiment, subject to the examination provided by law. All appointments and promotions herein provided for shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry shall have the same rank, pay, rights, and allowances provided by law for officers of similar rank in the Army of the United States, except as herein provided with regard to promotion. Any of the officers provided for by Sec. 3 who may have become incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incident to the Service shall be placed upon the retired list with the rank to which they would otherwise be entitled.

Sec. 7. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 18689, Mr. Hay.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the city of Winchester, Va.

H.R. 18698, Mr. Dunwell.—Making it a misdemeanor for any other person than those to whom Congressional medals of honor are awarded by proper authority to wear such medal or any ribbon or other insignia thereof or to personate such medal of honor man, or in any manner represent himself to be such.

H.R. 18701, Mr. Foster.—Providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Navy.

H.R. 18730, Mr. Hackett.—For the relief of J. B. Johnston, administrator of John D. Johnston.

H.R. 18731, Mr. Hackney.—For the relief of Washington L. Regan.

H.R. 18732, Mr. Hackney.—Granting a pension to George W. Brittain.

H.R. 18734, Mr. Lafean.—For the relief of Edward Livingston Keyes.

H.R. 18736, Mr. Langley.—To correct the military record of Henry Ritchie.

H.R. 18737, Mr. Law.—For the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Henry B. Noble.

H.R. 18742, Mr. Richardson.—For the relief of Henry C. Haynes.

#### REORGANIZATION NAVY HOSPITAL CORPS.

In the House, Feb. 29, Mr. Gregg, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted a report on H.R. 305, which changes existing law in that it places the Hospital Corps of the Navy on the same basis with the other branches of the naval service as regards pay and opportunity for promotion. In this report the committee say: "This bill will relieve the existing, almost critical, condition of the Hospital Corps by providing for the members of that corps a system of pay and promotion exactly similar to that which obtains in the other branches of the Service. Of all the enlisted personnel of the Navy, those of the Hospital Corps alone are laboring under the tremendous disadvantage of unfavorable discrimination in the matter of proper and adequate remuneration for important services. The spirit of hopelessness and dissatisfaction prevalent in the ranks of the Hospital Corps under existing conditions is slowly but surely accomplishing its serious depletion, and this is founded on the fact that neither merit nor long and faithful service can be suitably rewarded by reason of the limitations of the present law."

"Having in mind the important and responsible duties to be performed, the aim of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has been to secure in this corps, which forms a part of the enlisted force of the Navy, men of sobriety, reliability and intelligent aptitude; but it is most discouraging to note that the inducements for service in the Hospital Corps are neither sufficient to attract the required number of new men nor to hold those who have been trained to the work, and the situation has become such that it is a matter of constant embarrassment to supply even the pressing needs of the Service, with no hope of success in the effort to make conservative proper provision for attendance upon the normal number of sick and injured in the Navy."

"The Hospital Corps is now short some 250 men, estimated upon our actual needs, without allowance for an always possible emergency, and this represents a very serious situation when it is considered that a very large proportion of this shortage affects the two higher ratings and that there are but ten hospital stewards who have ten or more years' service in this rating."

"In the question of pay we find the greatest cause of complaint and reason for the existing condition. Members of the Hospital Corps suffer by comparison in this respect with men in other branches of the naval service alongside of them in corresponding ratings (of certainly not greater and generally less exacting and technical requirements), in which they are exposed not only to the dangers of service on a vessel of war, common to all, but to the added personal risk incident to the care of infectious and contagious diseases, a duty demanding that forgetfulness of self quite as commendable and deserving of substantial acknowledgment as those duties which the combatant forces are called upon to perform. That this is an injustice must be manifest, and it is entirely attributable to the rigid law now controlling the pay of the Hospital Corps and excluding it from participation in the benefits of Executive orders which the enlisted men of other branches of the Navy enjoy."

"As regards organization and opportunities for advancement, the Hospital Corps has always suffered by virtue of the rigid law which prevents its adaptation to changed conditions and broader requirements and produces great discontent by its too meager and unsatisfactory provision for promotion, particularly in comparison with the other and more fortunate branches of the Service, which represents no greater claim upon the consideration of the government."

"These men, being experienced, all round nurses, can find more remunerative employment in civil life. Thus, because there is not a reasonable prospect of advancement with increase of pay comparable to that offered enlisted men in other branches of the Service, the Medical Department is continually training men for its purpose at government expense only to lose them at the very moment they reach a really serviceable proficiency, and this common experience is not only most uneconomical and discouraging, but is certainly disastrous to efficiency. In this connection it is to be remembered that in civil life, three or four years of constant instruction are required in the proper training of nurses, and that hospital apprentices in the Navy can not be regarded as trained until the end of their first enlistment, when most of them leave the Service."

"Finally, under the present law, the possibilities for promotion in the Hospital Corps end with the warrant grade of pharmacist; whereas, other warrant officers are, after six years' service as such, eligible, for promotion to chief boatswain, chief gunner, etc., as the case may be, ranking with but after ensign. This bill provides the corresponding rank of chief pharmacist after six years' service as pharmacist. The entire measure is simply designed to give the members of the Hospital Corps exactly the same advantages, the same reward for meritorious service, and the same inducements for extra effort as are now allowed by law to other persons in the Navy. It is imperatively necessary to correct the unjust statutory restrictions under which the Hospital Corps is now serving and to effect a reorganization by this proposed new legislation whereby simple justice may be done, greater and merited inducements may be offered, and the required standard of efficiency made possible."

"In conclusion, the provisions which this bill (H.R. 305) embodies constitute the most important object of the Medical Department's appeals to Congress during the



past five years, and the measure has been approved by four Secretaries of the Navy and favorably reported by the House Naval Committee."

This bill, H.R. 306, on Monday, March 2, stood No. 77 on the calendar of the House Committee of the Whole.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

There was shipped Feb. 15 from the Washington Navy Yard to the New York Shipbuilding Co. for the New Hampshire one 12-inch breechloading rifle, Mark V, No. 91. Also on the same day there was shipped to League Island for the Minneapolis two 6-inch breechloading rifles, Mark IX, Nos. 515 and 516.

The midwinter trip from New York to Annapolis of the submarines Viper, Tarantula and Outfish, accompanied by the gunboat Hist, opens up new possibilities for these craft, and the test should prove a valuable one. The voyage of 383 miles was made by the submarines under their own power, and nearly all the time entirely sealed, excepting perhaps as to two small ventilators. There was but one officer on each boat, and a crew of twelve. The run to the Capes of the Chesapeake was made in good weather. Minor defects had developed with the gasoline engines before Cape Charles was reached, but the trouble was occasioned principally by the cold, which froze up the small pipes. When Chesapeake Bay was reached the Outfish developed some machinery defects which would have required a delay of five hours, and as all hands were anxious to continue the trip without delay, the Outfish was taken in tow by the Hist. The weather continued severe, with heavy snowfall, when the Hist grounded off Cove Point Lighthouse. They at once assumed a new role, that of attempting to pull off their stranded convoy, but their power was not sufficient and the aid of tugs was necessary. The Viper proceeded up the bay, amid snow, rain and fog. The difficulty of navigating a vessel two-thirds submerged, with the navigator's eye six or eight feet above the water or looking through small glass windows covered with ice and spray, can readily be imagined. The practice of his torpedoboats, the Scorpion, the Porter, the Tingey, the De Long, the Blakeley and the Thornton, in St. Joseph's Bay, off the coast of Florida, are expected to develop some valuable data.

The Mississippi has made an unequalled record in the history of the Navy in getting to sea within fifteen days from the time she was commissioned and making a run to Guantamo on her first cruise without a mishap and on schedule time. Moreover, she left behind her at League Island the record of no men having "jumped ship" and only three oversteering liberty. The highest credit belongs to Capt. John C. Fremont and the executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. S. E. W. Kitle, for this excellent work.

It is estimated that the New York, now being repaired at the Boston Yard, will be completed by December, 1908.

The U.S.S. Queros and Samar have been ordered placed out of commission at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

The U.S. torpedoboat Morris, while bound from Bristol, R.I., March 3, to Newport, struck some submerged object which badly damaged her propeller blades.

The U.S.S. collier Alexander sailed from Cavite, March 4, for Magdalena Bay, via Honolulu, with coal for the fleet. The gunboat Wilmington, from Hong Kong, and the gunboats Concord, Helena and Queros, from Shanghai, have arrived at Olongapo. Capt. Uriah R. Harris assumes command of the Cavite station and Comdr. Henry C. Gearing command at Olongapo.

The armored cruiser West Virginia, Capt. A. McCrackin, the flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton, of the Pacific Fleet, which arrived on Feb. 21 at the Mare Island Yard, Cal., steamed up the bay and tied up alongside the quay wall adjoining the big shears without the assistance of any yard tug or pilot as easily as the ferryboat Vallejo could, and this fact certainly knocks out statements which have been made that the channel was not deep enough for big cruisers and battleships. On board the cruiser while she steamed up the bay were Rear Admiral James H. Dayton and Capt. Alexander McCrackin, the former captain of the yard. Capt. J. B. Milton, the present captain of the yard, formerly in command of the West Virginia, was on hand to welcome the officers of the ship.

With a view to increasing efficiency both as to economy and speed, and to lessen minor breakdowns, the Navy Department has approved an order by which cash prizes are to be offered every year to the extent of \$2,400. Admiral Evans, writing from Rio to the Department, said: "The performance of the ships of this fleet as to economy of steaming at moderate speeds has so far been eccentric and unsatisfactory, showing serious lack of personnel, and, in my opinion, it is absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to increase the interest and knowledge shown by officers and men in this whole subject. To do this no better method can be devised, to my mind, than to adopt some method of competition similar to that which has worked so well in advancing the performance of ships in gunnery."

The trial of the scout cruiser Chester last week proved her to be a remarkable achievement in naval construction. Every expectation as to the power of the Parsons turbines with which she is equipped was fully met and in most respects exceeded. The trial boat when they returned to Washington, March 5, expressed great delight at the behavior of the new boat and spoke of her in the highest terms of praise. The board consists of Admiral R. Clover, Capt. T. C. McLean, Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves and Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Evans. Being the first of the three sister scout cruisers, the Chester, Birmingham and the Salem, to be tried there was intense interest in naval circles in the result. The Birmingham has reciprocating engines and the Salem Curtis turbines. Until these latter boats have been tried, there will continue to be a lively championship of their respective merits. At present the Chester is the fastest scout cruiser in any navy in the world. She is far larger than any similar boat abroad, being 430 feet in length and equal in this respect to any of our battleships, except the Connecticut and the Virginia class. The Chester can carry 475 tons more coal than the fastest scout in the British navy and is three times as large. As a practical matter the Chester has no superior in speed to-day, unless it be the Mauritania and Lusitania. She could make the voyage across the Atlantic with those great liners and crowd them, although they have 40,000 tonnage and her displacement is but 3,750 tons. The trials took place over the Rockland course and in the four-hour speed test she made 26.52 knots an hour. This test took place beginning at midnight and closed at 4 a.m. The second test was the twenty-four-hours high speed test, in which she was expected to make no more than 22.5 to 23.5 knots an hour. Her record was, however, 22.8. There was also a twenty-four-hour endurance test, in which it was demonstrated that she could make 2.75 miles on every ton of coal consumed and that her steaming radius was 9,000 miles rather than 5,000, as was planned originally. Thus the Chester would be able to start from League Island or Newport News and steam around to Callao without re-coaling. The battleship fleet had to coal at Trinidad, Rio and Sandy Point in that distance. The low speed test was made at the rate of 12.5 knots an hour. Altogether there is a good deal of laudable self-congratulation in the Navy at the results of the trial. The Bureau of Construction deserves credit for her excellent designs and the Bath Iron Works also are entitled to praise for the fine work shown in her building. That company at no small expense secured abroad the designs and specifications for her turbines, and in making them and installing them has added to the Navy a greyhound worth having. The Chester will be commanded by Comdr. H. B. Wilson, recently attached to the Bureau of Navigation. Commander Sims was first selected to command the Chester, but later was assigned to duty as naval aide to President Roosevelt and reluctantly relinquished his ship.

T. Coleman DuPont, president of the DuPont De Nemours Powder Company, when asked regarding the statement made before the Senate Naval Committee that foreign materials had been found in the Navy's smokeless powder, said: "I have heard nothing of it. No complaints of the kind have ever been made. The government inspectors, as well as our own, inspect all powder made and shipped from our plants. If the articles named were found they must have gotten in after delivery by us. The Navy makes a great deal of its own powder."

Mobile's Mardi Gras officially opened March 1 with the arrival of the United States torpedo flotilla, consisting of the DeLong, the Tingey, the Porter, the Blakeley and the Thornton and the converted yacht Scorpion, under command of Lieut. W. G. Mitchell.

The U.S.S. Mayflower will be utilized this spring by Mrs. Roosevelt and some of her children in a cruise along the south Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi river as far as Vicksburg. The Mayflower will leave Washington for Norfolk for the purpose of receiving a new motor boat as part of her equipment and to receive any repairs that may be necessary in preparation for the cruise up the Mississippi river.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. The mail address of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Mail must be prepaid with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

#### Fleet Itinerary.

##### First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

##### First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdock. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

##### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

##### Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harbor. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Flotilla Itinerary.

Tentative itinerary of flotilla: Leave Callao March 9; arrive Panama March 16, leave March 21; arrive Acapulco March 28, leave April 2; arrive Magdalena Bay April 6. The dates of departure from Magdalena Bay and of arrival at San Francisco are approximate, as they depend upon the completion of target practice at the former place.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived March 1 at Callao, Peru.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived March 1 at Callao, Peru.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived March 1 at Callao, Peru.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Frederick. Arrived March 1 at Callao, Peru.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived March 1 at Callao, Peru.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived March 1 at Callao, Peru.

ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Arrived March 3 at Callao, Peru.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. Sailed Feb. 26 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Callao, Peru.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. Sailed Feb. 26 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Feb. 28 at the navy yard, New York.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Feb. 28 from Callao, Peru, for San Diego, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
GLACIER (supplyship). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed Feb. 29 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Feb. 27 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed March 1 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Patterson, master. Arrived Feb. 29 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Sailed Feb. 28 from Callao, Peru, for Acapulco, Mexico. Will stop at the Galapagos Islands to search for an American castaway.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sobree, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sobree.) Capt. Thomas E. Howard. Arrived March 1 at Santa Barbara, Cal.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles Fox. Sailed March 3 from Mare Island, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived March 1 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

#### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

##### Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

##### Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

##### First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Shanghai, China.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At Hong Kong, China.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.  
RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite.  
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
HELEN, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered out of commission and her place taken by the Samon.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

#### Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus I. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK. Btan. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
FEEBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Sailed March 2 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam, en route to the Pacific coast.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.  
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.



## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 BROOKLYN, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.  
 BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed March 5 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 The following is the tentative itinerary of the Chicago while en route to Hampton Roads: Leave Montevideo March 18; arrive Rio March 23, leave April 2; arrive Santa Lucia April 16, leave April 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 28. The Chicago is now twelve days ahead of her itinerary.  
 DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Arrived March 1 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Sailed March 4 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.  
 IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.  
 LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
 MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At New Orleans, La. Address there.  
 MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. Sailed March 5 from Washington for a cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Feb. 28 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
 NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived Feb. 26 at Gonaives, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. Sailed March 4 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.  
 PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 TACOMA, P.C., 19 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived March 3 at Fort de France, Martinique. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 UNCAH (tug). Btsn. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
 WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Ordered placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, Puget Sound.  
 WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

## Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. The flotilla has been ordered to St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., for drills and exercises.  
 PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 TINGEY, T.B. Ensign James O. Richardson. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 DELONG, T.B. Ensign Frank H. Sadler. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles A. Blakely. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. (Parent boat for flotilla). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. Arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

## FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

PORPOISE. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.  
 SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.  
 PLUNGER. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, New York.  
 NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

## SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.  
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.  
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.  
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SEVERY (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the naval station, Guam.  
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nasre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobests Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Stringham, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila.  
 FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Norfolk, Va.

## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BAGLEY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 DAVIS. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 DAHLGREN. Torpedo station, Newport.  
 FARRAGUT. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship.) Address Boston, Mass.  
 NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship.) Foot of East 24th street, New York city.  
 ST. MARY'S (auxiliary to the Newport). At New York city.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.  
 Alert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
 Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
 Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.  
 Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.  
 Ocaso, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
 Granite State, New York city.  
 Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Huntress, at St. Louis.  
 Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.  
 Inca, Fall River, Mass.  
 Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.  
 Newark, New York city.  
 Oneida, Washington, D.C.  
 Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.  
 Puritan, Washington, D.C.  
 Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
 Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
 Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

## TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Active, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
 Apache, New York.  
 Chickasaw, New York.  
 Choctaw, Washington.  
 Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
 Iroquois, at Honolulu.  
 Iwana, Boston, Mass.  
 Massachusetts, Key West, Fla.  
 Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
 Modoc, League Island, Pa.  
 Narkeeta, New York.  
 Navajo, at Mare Island.  
 Neahseco, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Ocaso, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
 Pawnee, Newport, R.I.  
 Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.  
 Penacook, Norfolk, Va.  
 Pentucket, New York.  
 Pontiac, New York.  
 Powhatan, New York.  
 Rapido, Cavite, P.I.  
 Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
 Samoset, League Island, Pa.  
 Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
 Sioux, navy yard, New York.  
 Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.  
 Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
 Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
 Traffic, New York.  
 Triton, Norfolk, Va.  
 Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Waban, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Wabnetta, Norfolk, Va.

## LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, at League Island.  
 Amphitrite, at League Island.  
 Ararat, at Cavite.  
 Baltimore, at New York.  
 Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
 Boston, at Puget Sound.  
 Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Celtic, at Boston, Mass.  
 Cincinnati, at Mare Isl.  
 Constitution, at Boston.  
 Columbia, at League Island.  
 Detroit, at Boston.  
 Dixie, at League Island.  
 Eagle, at Norfolk.  
 Elcano, at Cavite.  
 Florida, at Norfolk.  
 Frolic, at Cavite.  
 General Alava, at Cavite.  
 Gloucester, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.  
 Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Hartford, at Norfolk.  
 Hornet, at Norfolk.  
 Katakada, at League Isl.  
 Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 McKee, at Newport.  
 Machias, at New York.  
 Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
 Mariveles, at Cavite.  
 Massachusetts, at New York.  
 Miantonomoh, at League Isl.  
 Mindoro, at Cavite.  
 Minneapolis, at League Isl.  
 Morris, at Newport.  
 Nashville, at Boston.  
 New Orleans, at Mare Isl.  
 New York, at Boston.  
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
 Paragua, at Cavite.  
 Pampanga, at Cavite.  
 Paul Jones, at Mare Island.  
 Panay, at Cavite.  
 Petrel, at Mare Island.  
 Pike, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Princeton, at Puget Sound.  
 Raleigh, at Mare Isl.  
 Ranger, at Cavite.  
 Rowan, at Puget Sound.  
 Restless, at Norfolk.  
 Samar, at Cavite.  
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
 Siren, at Norfolk.  
 Solace, at Mare Island.  
 Stiletto, at Newport.  
 Sylvia, at New York.  
 Terror, at League Island.  
 Texas, at Norfolk.  
 Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Venusius, at Boston.  
 Vicksburg, at Mare Island.  
 Vixen, at Pensacola.  
 Wasp, at New York.  
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
 Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.  
 Wyoming, at Mare Island.  
 Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 2, 1908.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank Rorschach to be a lieutenant from July 30, 1907, to fill a vacancy.  
 P.A. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, who was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 23, 1907, for advancement from the grade of assistant engineer, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to the grade of passed assistant engineer, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, to be a passed assistant engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, on the retired list, from the date of his advancement, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, dated Jan. 13, 1908.  
 Asaph Hall, a citizen of Michigan, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy from Feb. 26, 1908, to fill a vacancy.

## DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

James Teal Beardsley, apprentice seaman, died Feb. 19, 1908, while attached to the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.  
 James Day, apprentice seaman, died Feb. 18, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.  
 Alton Jesse DeGraff, private, U.S.M.C., died Feb. 23, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.  
 Hubert Edward Gray, fireman, 2d class, died Jan. 11, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Lawrence.  
 Charles James Murphy, chief boatswain, retired, died Feb. 24, 1908, in Annapolis, Md.  
 Cyrus Oliver, carpenter's mate, 3d class, died Feb. 19, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Monongahela.  
 Isaac K. Seymour, lieutenant commander, died Feb. 24, 1908, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 George Francis Smith, quartermaster, 1st class, retired, died Feb. 12, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, N.Y.  
 Lawrence Olaf Stodolski, musician, 1st class, died Feb. 19, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 27.—The following were commissioned as ensigns from Jan. 31, 1907: Ensigns W. L. Friedell, H. L. Irwin, A. S. Wadsworth, J. H. A. Orr, J. F. Atkinson, V. Baker, W. E. Eberle, W. E. Reno, J. J. London, R. S. Culp, H. R. Greenlee, W. Bagaley, J. E. Pond, C. M. Austin, K. Whiting, B. H. Steele, W. R. Furlong, G. Howze, W. O. Spears, E. Durr, J. H. Newton, Jr., A. J. James.  
 FEB. 28.—Lieut. W. S. Miller to duty as inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Lieut. C. W. Forman detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home.  
 P.A. Surg. H. F. Hull commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 12, 1907.  
 P.A. Surg. L. H. Wheeler commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 22, 1907.

Pharm. R. F. S. Puck appointed a pharmacist from Feb. 24, 1908.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Coburg appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty connection, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. O. I. Hancock appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty connection settlement accounts yard craft, etc., navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Bibb appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty connection yard craft, etc., navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clk. G. H. Washburn appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty on Vermont.

Paymr. Clk. R. R. Bolles appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty on Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Manila, P.I., Feb. 27, 1908.

Btsn. C. C. Beach detached duty on Denver; to the naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

Ensign J. F. Atkinson detached duty on Cleveland; to the naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

Midshipman H. B. Kiebe detached duty on Rainbow; to the Cleveland.

Gun. C. J. Miller detached duty on Cleveland; to home.

Chief Gun. O. E. Reh detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to home.

Gun. H. Hachtmann detached duty on Chattanooga; to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FEB. 29.—Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz to the naval training station, Newport, R.I., March 10, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Jayne to Washington, D.C., March 9, 1908, duty connection General Board.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Reeves detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., March 10, 1908; to the New Hampshire

ordnance officer when commissioned.

Lieut. C. W. Forman, retired, placed on the retired list on Feb. 27, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453, of the R.S.

Med. Insp. J. E. Gardner to the marine recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Surg. J. C. Thompson report to Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., for special duty.

War. Mach. B. F. Beers detached duty on Nevada and continuing treatment U.S. naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. B. Bowie unexpired portion of leave revoked; to the Nevada.

MARCH 2.—Comdr. T. F. Carter to duty as inspector of engineering material at the Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., and inspector Pittsburg District, headquarters Homestead Steel Works, Munhall, Pa.

Comdr. J. E. Palmer, retired, detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., etc., March 16; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpine detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., March 7, 1908; to duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and senior engineer officer Connecticut, sailing from San Diego, Cal., March 18, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Higgins detached duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut, etc.; to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion; then report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. N. McDowell detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. J. J. Manning detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Wisconsin and duty on board the vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Washington, D.C., March 9, 1908, for examination for retirement; then to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. F. D. Foley appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty clerk to the paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Cunningham resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., accepted to take effect March 4, 1908.

Paymr. Clk. R. H. Washington appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection settlement of the accounts of Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARCH 3.—Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty ordnance officer of that yard.

Ensign R. E. Ingersoll detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Mayflower.

Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman, F. H. Drees, J. Dixon and H. M. Butler appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Feb. 6, 1908.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Cunningham appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty on Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARCH 4.—Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Crose detached duty on Maryland; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Townsend commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from May 2, 1907.

Gun. G. G. Neumann when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted leave two months.

War. Mach. G. Crofton when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., duty connection fitting out of the Montana and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

MARCH 5.—P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy expired leave revoked; to duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington.

Paymr. Clk. A. C. Burke resignation, duty naval station, San Juan, accepted, to take effect March 31.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 28.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., U.S.M.C., to Philadelphia on temporary duty.

MARCH 4.—1st Lieut. E. A. Greene return to marine barracks, Washington; granted thirty days' leave.

MARCH 5.—Lieut. M. J. McCormack from Tennessee; sick leave three months.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 28.—Capt. R. O. Crisp granted three days' leave.

Const. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Capt. H. B. West granted three days' extension of leave.

MARCH 2.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

First Lieut. W. J. Wheeler ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., for purpose of adjusting compasses of Androscoquin.

Chief Engr. Hermann Kotschmar, jr., ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

Capt. D. P. Foley ordered to proceed to Camden, N.J., on official business.

MARCH 3.—First Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock ordered to the Onondaga.

The United States revenue cutter Apache, Captain Wild, is at Baltimore filling her coal bunkers and taking aboard supplies preparatory to sailing on a cruise on Chesapeake bay, under presidential orders. The winter cruising term of the revenue cutters on the Atlantic coast, under orders from President Roosevelt, will terminate at the end of this month, and the cutters Woodbury, at Portland, Me.; Graham, at Boston; Dexter, at New London; Mohawk, at New York; Onondaga, at Philadelphia; Apache, at Baltimore, and Seminole, at Wilmington, N.C., will then lay up for the spring overhauling and painting. At the same time the cutter McCulloch, which has been cruising on the Pacific coast under special orders to relieve vessels in distress, will be withdrawn from cruising service.

First Lieut. George W. Daniels, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has succeeded 1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp in command of the revenue cutter Guthrie, employed in the customs boarding service in Baltimore harbor. The Guthrie, which had been laid up at Baltimore for several days past, yesterday resumed service about Baltimore harbor.



## MILITARY ATHLETIC MEET IN MANILA.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 21, 1908.

In all the ten years since the U.S. Army entered these islands there has never been a military athletic carnival to equal the second annual meet of the Philippines Division, which began on Pasay Field, Jan. 13, and occupied the six days following. In the number of participants, the number and variety of events, the excellence of the contests, both individually and collectively, and in the social gaiety attending the whole affair, the meet just ended eclipsed everything of the kind heretofore attempted here, and is bound to be a memorable event in the history of Army athletics.

The meet drew contingents from nearly every military post in the islands, and on the opening day some 2,600 troops were encamped at Pasay. These included detachments from each of the three arms of the Service, together with detachments of the Philippine Scouts and the Philippine Constabulary. In the grandstand at the opening of the meet was one of the most brilliant throngs ever assembled in the islands. It included the Division Commander, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and his successor, Major Gen. John F. Weston; Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N.; Major General Broadwood, of the British army, and scores of other officers and hundreds of beautifully-gowned women. Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th U.S. Cav., aide to General Wood, had charge of the meet, and to his tireless energy and intelligent direction the brilliant success of the whole affair is largely due. The arrangements for the press were supervised by Capt. Harry S. Howland, 26th U.S. Inf., Major of Philippine Scouts, and left nothing to be desired.

The events of the meet consisted of cavalry and infantry maneuvers, artillery practice, contests in fencing, bayonet exercise, wall-scaling, rifle practice, swimming, etc. In addition, the formal events of each day's program were followed by wrestling and boxing matches, concerts, lectures and other diversions. Rarely has a military tournament anywhere been accompanied by such a variety of incidental entertainments. The official organization of the camp was as follows:

Commandant of Camp, Major George H. Sands, 10th Cav.; Adjutant, Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav.; Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf.; in charge of meet and referee, Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., A.D.C.; assistant to officer in charge, 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Walshall, 15th Inf.; marshal, Capt. Robert E. Paxton, 10th Cav.; clerk of the course, Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, Adj., 6th Cav.; assistants to clerk of the course, Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav., and Lieut. A. J. Davis, 9th Cav.; judges at finish, Capt. B. H. Watkins, 2d Inf., Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., Lieut. A. H. Barkley, Coast Art., Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., Lieut. C. W. Barber, 2d Inf., Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., Lieut. H. A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf.; Lieut. H. S. Malone, 1st Inf., Lieut. C. O. Thomas, 1st Cav., Lieut. B. R. Camp, 9th Cav., Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf.; field judges, Capt. Pegrum Whitworth, 1st Inf., Lieut. W. A. Alfante, 18th Inf., Lieut. Emmet Addis, 10th Cav.; chief announcer, Lieut. E. L. Small, P.S.; assistant, Lieut. C. B. Elliott, 30th Inf.; starter, Lieut. Hugh L. Walshall, 15th Inf.; recorder, Rodman Butler, 6th Cav.; assistant, 2d Lieut. I. J. Phillipson, 1st Inf.

Timekeepers: Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 9th Cav.; John W. Barnes, 18th Inf.; Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 8th Inf.; Lieuts. J. A. Higgins, 25th Inf.; Lieut. H. S. Kilbourne, 4th F.A.; Brady G. Rutenegger, 1st Inf.; Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf.; W. H. Point, 29th Inf.; T. M. Hunter, 26th Inf.; H. H. Arnold, 29th Inf.; Albert T. Rich, 26th Inf., Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf.

Judges of infantry: Majors Zerah W. Torrey, I.G.; S. W. Miller, I.G.; George Bell, jr., I.G.; Henry C. Hodges, 1st Inf. Judges of cavalry: Lieut. Col. G. H. Gale, 10th Cav.; Major G. H. Morgan, A.G.; Capt. M. H. Barum, 8th Cav., A.D.C.; Capt. Claude B. Sweezy, Pay Dept.

Judges of horsemanship and steeplechase: Col. James G. Harbord, P.C.; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav.; Capt. A. M. Miller, Q.M.

Judges of field artillery: Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th F.A.; Capt. George R. Greene, 5th F.A.; Capt. William Cruikshank, 5th F.A.

Judges of mountain battery: Capt. T. L. Ames, O.D.; Capt. Halsted E. Dorey, 4th Inf., A.D.C.; Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th F.A.

Judges of signal corps: Capt. William L. Clarke, Lieut. W. H. Waldron, Lieut. L. P. Butler, all of the Signal Corps.

Judges of hospital corps: Capt. J. S. Wilson, W. W. Reno, P. L. Jones, all of the Medical Department.

Judges of Q.M. Department: Capt. Wallace Weigel, 18th Inf.; Capt. Willard H. McCormack, 9th Cav.; Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf.

Judges of machine gun: Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Frederick Herman, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, 10th Cav.

Judge of mounted fencing and referee boxing and wrestling, in charge of boxing and wrestling, Contr. Surg. Ira C. Brown, U.S.A.; assistants, Lieut. A. C. Arnold, 26th Inf., Lieut. Waite C. Johnson, 26th Inf.

Assistants to quartermaster: Lieuts. Thomas B. Eddy, 9th Cav.; J. S. Jones, 6th Cav.; S. W. Maize, 3d Cav.; C. J. D. Spreckles, P.S.

Surgeon, Capt. James S. Wilson; sanitary officer, Capt. Percy L. Jones.

Judges of neatest and most sanitary camp: Commanding Officer, Quartermaster and Sanitary Officer; chaplain, Aldred A. Pruden, 2d Inf.; assistant, Chaplain Simon M. Lutz, 8th Inf.

In charge of press bureau, Chaplain H. S. Howland, P.S.

Grand stand committee: Chaplain Aldred A. Pruden, Lieut. S. A. Wallen, 25th Inf., Lieut. R. A. Jones, 8th Inf., Lieut. B. B. Butler, 30th Inf.

Guard organizations: Troop L, 10th Cav., Capt. Robert G. Paxton, commanding; Troop H, 10th Cav., Lieut. James S. Greene, commanding; Co. L, 29th Inf., Lieut. G. C. Keleher, commanding; 30th Co., P.S., Lieut. John A. Paegelow, commanding.

The meet closed Jan. 19 with a grand review of all the troops by Major General Wood. The troops, massed as a provisional brigade, consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry, detachments of the hospital corps, a pack train and a battalion of Philippine Scouts. The review presented a magnificent spectacle, and at its close the troops formed in a hollow square, with the grandstand at the open side, and there the distribution of trophies and prizes took place. So numerous were they that it took an hour to distribute them. The principal awards were as follows: For the best troop of cavalry, silver cup, Troop A, 6th Cav., Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg commanding; for the best company of infantry, silver cup, Co. E, 8th Inf., Capt. Merch B. Stewart commanding; for the best company of Philippine Scouts, silver cup, 29th Co., Lieut. Charles L. Pitney commanding; for the best platoon of mountain battery, silver cup, Co. C, 4th Field Art., Lieut. Charles G. Mettler commanding; for the best light battery, silver cup, D, 5th Field Art., Capt. Otto W. B. Farr commanding; for the neatest and most sanitary camp, silver cup, 30th Phil. Scouts, Lieut. John A. Paegelow commanding.

Among the athletic team awards were the following: Steeplechase, saddle, to Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav.; bridle to Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav. Officers' flat race, cup to Lieut. Emmett Addis, 10th Cav., and

ribbons to Lieuts. James S. Greene and Henry R. Adair, both of the 10th Cavalry. Horsemanship, cup to Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; ribbons to Lieuts. Stephen W. Winfree and Samuel B. Pearson, both of the 9th Cavalry. Of the awards to enlisted men, Prather, Troop H, 10th Cav., won a watch in the flat race, and White, 5th Field Art., won a ribbon. Other awards were as follows:

Wall scaling, Co. H, 18th Inf., cup; swimming, Co. E, 18th Inf., cup; tent pitching, Corporal Evans's squad, Co. L, 2d Inf., cup; trenching, Co. E, 18th Inf., cup; bayonet fencing, Corporal Smith, Co. E, 8th Inf., medal, second, Tuvell, Co. H, 29th Inf., ribbon, third, Illeg, 29th P.S., ribbon; obstacle race, Sergeant Askew, Co. E, 24th Inf., medal, second, Pasquel, 37th P.S., ribbon, third, Ducat, 4th P.S.; assembling piece, Brunson, Co. H, 18th Inf., medal, second, Fenton, ribbon, Owens, ribbon; hasty trenching, Sangel, 4th P.S., medal, Simmons, K, 20th Inf., ribbon, third, Nelson, Co. E, 8th Inf., ribbon; machine gun platoon, 30th Inf., cup; individual scouting, Owens, H, 29th Inf., medal, Thompson, H, 29th Inf., ribbon, Kelly, K, 30th, ribbon; mounted fencing, Sergeant Wygant, 6th Cav., medal, Sergeant Robinson, 10th Cav., ribbon, Sergeant Johnson, 10th Cav., ribbon; bending race, Parkham, 10th Cav., medal, Trent, 10th Cav., ribbon, Stebbins, 6th Cav., ribbon; rescue race, Clay and Ross, 10th Cav., medal, Woodson and Joseph, 10th Cav., ribbon, Keefe and Hart, 6th Cav., ribbon; tent pegging, Corporal Samson, 9th Cav., medal, Sergeant Stebbins, 6th Cav., ribbon; pistol and saber, Sergeant Wygant, 6th Cav., medal, Woodson, 10th Cav., ribbon, Sergeant Johnson, 10th Cav., ribbon; individual scouting, Wygant and Stebbins, 6th Cav., medal, Davis and Williams, 10th Cav., ribbon, Dunlap and Doyle, 6th Cav., ribbon; reaching contest, Page, 10th Cav.; handling pair, Wagner, medal; fitting harness, Thompson, medal; mountain batteries; quartermaster packing, Smith and Rutledge, medals; mule race, Blumhardt, medal; mule swimming, Ryan, medal; rescue mule race, Patterson and Manning, medals; best of all-round athlete, Private Grant, 24th Inf.; boxing welterweight, Corporal Astorlog, 37th P.S., medal; lightweight, Jackson, 25th Inf.; middleweight, McKenney, 6th Cav., medal; heavyweight, Corporal Morgan, 25th Inf., medal; wrestling, Corporal Carlson, Hos. Corps; heavyweight, medal; middleweight, Klima, 57th Coast Art., medal; lightweight, Walker, 4th Field Art., medal.

The following individual trophies were awarded: 120-yard hurdle race, first prize, Grant, 24th Inf.; second, Parker, 25th Inf.; third, Sergeant Peters, 9th Cav.; 220-yard hurdle race, Taylor, 9th Cav., Grant, 24th Inf., Washington, 25th Inf.; 100-yard dash, Taylor, 9th Cav., Grant, 24th Inf., Washington, 25th Inf.; pole vault, White, 9th Cav., Carr, 24th Inf., Tally, 24th Inf.; sixteen-pound hammer throwing contest, Jefferson, 9th Cav., Neal, 24th Inf., Johnson, 25th Inf.; running broad jump, Parker, 25th Inf., Grant, 24th Inf., Sergeant Peters, 9th Cav.; sixteen-pound shot-put, Broadus, 25th Inf., Caldwell, 9th Cav., King, 25th Inf.; running high jump, Miller, 24th Inf., White, 24th Inf., Grant, 24th Inf.; 220-yard swim, Smith, 9th Cav., Williams, 9th Cav., Quander, 24th Inf.; 880-yard run, Washington, 25th Inf., Smith, 9th Cav., Tyler, 24th Inf.

At the close of the meet General Wood expressed himself as greatly pleased with the whole affair and tendered his thanks to the officers and men who participated. The conduct of the men throughout the meet was beyond criticism. The discipline was admirable, the contests were conducted in the kindest spirit, and all in all the meet of 1908 was a magnificent success.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 3, 1908.

The Naval Academy oarsmen, who have been practicing on the machines several weeks, were on the water for the first time Thursday afternoon, under the direction of Coach Richard Glendon. The crew is very heavy, probably the heaviest that the Academy has ever turned out. In the first of the boats are Captain Douglas, of the football team, who is the strongest man in the Naval Academy, and Northcroft, also one of the leading football players and strong men. Football players predominate, in fact, as Leighton, Magruder and Reinike, who had places in the first boat, are all members of the squad. Captain Rockwell, McKee and Davis, who fill the other seats, are all members of last season's crew. The arrangement of the first and second crews was: First, bow, Davis; 2, Leighton; 3, Magruder; 4, Reinike; 5, Douglas; 6, Northcroft; 7, McKee; stroke, Rockwell; coxswain, Williams. Second bow, Friedel; 2, Crosby; 3, Richardson; 4, Kinkaid; 5, Jennings; 6, Van Hook; 7, Davidson; stroke, Elliott; coxswain, Perkins.

Midshipman T. M. Kenny, of the fourth class, Naval Academy, has resigned. Midshipman Kenny is from Baltimore. He was not one of those recommended for resignation, but finding he could not keep up with his studies, he presented his resignation, which was accepted.

The executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association held an important meeting Thursday afternoon, the first since the adoption of a new constitution, embracing some new features in regard to athletics at the institution. The offices of secretary and treasurer have now been merged, and Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin has been selected as the first to hold the office. Lieut. Commander Irwin also has general charge of the athletics of the midshipmen. Officers have been detailed in charge of the different branches of athletics, and these officers will also become members of the executive committee. Those named are: Football, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves; rowing, Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Bullard; baseball, Lieut. W. F. Verne; fencing, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Ziegemeier; field and track, Lieut. Commander Hines.

The members of the midshipmen's track team at the Naval Academy took a cross country run Thursday afternoon. They went out the Camp Parole road beyond Germantown.

Midshipman James McC. Irish, of Utica, N.Y., a member of the coming graduating class, will be retained. Instead of dismissal for engaging in an encounter, young Irish has been sentenced to receive seventy-five demerits, and his name has been added to the list of midshipmen, and also deprived of certain liberty privileges. Midshipman Irish's opponent in the unpleasantness was John M. Price, of Connecticut, a fourth class man, who resigned a few days ago because of failure in the recent semi-annual examination.

The armory at the Naval Academy was filled with spectators Saturday afternoon to witness the exhibition in fencing between the midshipmen and the experts of the New York Turn Verein. The bouts were with the foil, and a couple of exhibitions were given with duelling swords. The Turn Verein fencers are all veterans, and have visited the Naval Academy for several seasons. As the bouts were exhibitions, no decisions were rendered, but, judging from the comparative work, the midshipmen gave their opponents a stiff contest. Allaire, of the visitors, did fine work. The bouts were at 2:15, and the following was the schedule: Allaire, Turn Verein, vs. Burdick, Navy; Bensenburg, Turn Verein, vs. Brandt, Navy; Reimber, Turn Verein, vs. Knauss, Navy; Allaire, Turn Verein, vs. Everson, Navy; Bensenburg, Turn Verein, vs. Ross, Navy; Reimber, Turn Verein, vs. Borchardt, Navy; Bensenburg, Turn Verein, vs. Burdick, Navy; Allaire, Turn Verein, vs. Brandt, Navy; Reimber, Turn Verein, vs. Knauss, Navy; Bensenburg, Turn Verein, vs. Everson, Navy; Reimber, Turn Verein, vs. Ross, Navy; Allaire, Turn Verein, vs. Borchardt, Navy.

The first dinner party to be given in the handsome new quarters of the Superintendent at the Naval Academy was that on Saturday evening, at which Capt. and Mrs. Badger entertained a party of twenty to meet Governor Austin L. Crothers, of Maryland, who was the guest of honor. The other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, of Washington; Commandant of Midshipmen and Mrs. William S. Benson, Med. Dir. Thomas C. Walton, retired; Pay Insp. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, President and Mrs. Thomas Fell, St. John's College; and Mrs. Daniel R. Randall, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegemeier, Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan, Lieut. W.

H. Faust, retired, and Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, Miss Simpson and Miss Elizabeth Badger.

Perhaps the largest hop of the season, except the New Year's eve hop, was given Saturday night at the Naval Academy in the new gymnasium in the boathouse wing. The guests of the midshipmen numbered hundreds of young ladies from Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, besides their sisters and other relatives from their respective homes. It was noticed on this occasion that an unusually large number of officers and their families attached to the Naval Academy were present. Mrs. Dismukes, wife of Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes, U.S.N., received with Midshipman Carpenter, of the first class.

It became a report here at the Naval Academy this week that the first class is to graduate in May and that the graduates will be ordered to the Pacific coast to join the Pacific Fleet.

The following midshipmen of the first section of the class of 1907 received eighty-five per cent. of the multiple in the examination preceding final graduation, February, 1908: 1, Allen J. Chantry, jr.; 2, Whitford Drake; 3, John P. Miller; 4, Harry G. Knox; 5, George B. Wright; 6, Henry M. Jensen; 7, William C. Barker, jr.; 8, George S. Bryan; 9, August C. Wilhelm; 10, Hugh Allen; 11, Roy L. Lowman; 12, Robert L. Gormley; 13, William L. Calhoun; 14, Russell Willson; 15, Leigh Noyes; 16, Stephen W. Wallace.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 27, 1908.

The fancy dress ball, complimentary to the officers of the West Virginia and the Maryland, came off on Friday evening last, proving one of the most brilliant affairs given at Mare Island for months. Among the most effective of the maskers were Miss Eleanor Phelps, who went as a nun, and Miss Kitty Kutz, of Oakland, and Miss Pauline Persons as "Follies." Mrs. Robert Morris was effective as an old maid, Mrs. Caroline McDougal as a trained nurse, Mrs. John Irwin, jr., as a Spanish girl, Miss Christine Pomeroy as a Swiss peasant, Mrs. Frank Anderson as a Norse village girl, and Miss Mattie Milton, who was a hit of the evening as an Italian organ grinder, her costume being perfect, even to the real live monkey which she carried. The best disguise, however, was that assumed by Mr. Elliott, son of Lieut. Commander Elliott, U.S.N., of the Maryland, who made such a perfect French maid in apron, neat black gown and cap, that no one suspected that he was not really a girl until after the guests had unmasked. The ball was but the beginning of the good times that will be crowded in between now and Lent, for the officers of both visiting ships are preparing to entertain extensively. Among the Army people who came over from Benicia for the affair were: Mrs. James Benet, Miss Laura Benet, William Benet and Lieutenant Abbott.

Mrs. Holden A. Evans entertained at a small dinner on Saturday evening last in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Shorb and Miss Margaret Sheehen, of San Francisco, who were her guests over the week end. Covers were laid for Mrs. Shorb, Miss Sheehen, Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington, Lieut. Commander Price, of the West Virginia, and Naval Constructors and Mrs. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Warrick Williams left Monday for San Francisco, en route to their home in New Zealand, after a four days' visit to the yard, where they were guests at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham.

Rear Admiral Sebree has issued invitations for a large luncheon to be given aboard his flagship, the Tennessee, at one o'clock on Friday. Mrs. Sebree has been spending the winter at Hotel Coronado, but arrived in San Francisco on Thursday last at the Fairmont. Mrs. Sebree will leave again on Saturday for Southern California, as the ships are under orders to sail for San Diego on that date. Mrs. Claude C. Bloch will accompany Mrs. Sebree, Lieutenant Bloch being flag lieutenant under Rear Admiral Sebree.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Fisher are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

Miss Florence Bramhall returned to Berkeley on Monday, after having spent the week end here as the guest of Miss Eleanor Anderson. Mrs. Robert Morris is among the many who have arrived here since the West Virginia and Maryland reached port, and she has taken apartments in Vallejo for a couple of months.

Mrs. Frederick Funston was the hostess at a luncheon to twenty-five at her Fort Mason home on Thursday last, making Mrs. Ynez Shorb White the guest of honor. Among those who will sail for the Philippines on the transport of March 5 will be Capt. and Mrs. Conrad Babcock, who are en route to Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood left the yard yesterday for Bremerton, where the former goes to assume command of the Colorado, which is to remain at the northern yard until the latter part of April, as extensive repairs and alterations are to be made upon her. Mrs. Underwood has taken a cottage in Bremerton, and will remain there for the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. Cleland N. Offley, who with Mrs. Offley and their children has been the guest of Paymaster and Mrs. William T. Wallace since their arrival from the East, has reported aboard the West Virginia as fleet engineer officer. Mrs. Offley will remain at the Wallace home for some time, she and Mrs. Wallace being sisters.

The event of interest at the yard on Wednesday, Feb. 26, was the unveiling of handsome memorial windows to commemorate the names of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Rear Admiral S. L. DuPont, Capt. George W. Coffin, Rear Admiral Frank Williams, Paymr. Gen. James Fulton, U.S.N.; Col. Charles Williams, of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, U.S.N., as well as a bronze tablet to the memory of Rear Admiral Kimberley. The exercises had been arranged by Chaplain A. A. McAllister, U.S.N., and consisted of music by the Mare Island band and the choir of the chapel and a number of addresses. Among the speakers were Capt. Lucien Young, Chief Engr. George F. Kutz, retired; Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Alexander McCrackin, Lieutenant Graham and Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, jr., U.S.N. Immediately following the ceremonies Med. Insp. and Mrs. Anderson entertained about fifty friends at a reception at their quarters. Among the many guests present were Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Col. and Mrs. Smedburg.

Work has already been commenced on the West Virginia and Maryland. The ships will be here until April 20, according to the present orders, and will then go to Bremerton for docking. Efforts are also being made to get the South Dakota away from the yard at once. Although she is still one hundred and sixty short of her full complement of men, she will go south for target practice, proceeding direct from Mare Island to Magdalena Bay without any stops. It is planned to have her target practice completed by March 20, when she will leave for a cruise. The Tennessee and the Washington are also to leave for the south on Saturday, going down to San Diego.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.E., March 5, 1908.

The dance on Feb. 28 was a "leap year hop," and the ladies appeared in costumes of the colonial period, and with powdered hair and otherwise appropriately arrayed. The various rooms were ornamented with mottoes and sentiments of a nature calculated to inspire the beholder, should he be a man, with a proper sense of the significance of the date and occasion. Among the dances of the evening was the "Paul Jones." A supper was served at midnight. Among the guests was a party of officers and ladies from Fort Hamilton. Mrs. John L. Chamberlain gave a hop supper for her guests, Miss Marguerite Prescott and Miss Anita Blair. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitham entertained at dinner on the 28th, Mr. Norman Beecher and Miss Beecher, of New York, Mrs. Stella Dunn and Lieut. A. W. Maish.

It is with much regret that the friends of Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee have bid them good-bye, consequent upon Cap-



tain Pardee's retirement. They expect, however, to retain their daughter, Charlotte, in Miss Grosvenor's school. On Monday the ladies of the Bridge Club presented Mrs. Pardee with a beautiful silver flower vase. Capt. Alfred T. Smith, who relieves Captain Pardee, and Mrs. Smith are now here.

Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant entertained at luncheon on the 1st, Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Major and Mrs. L. S. McCormick, Major and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Wickham, Capt. A. J. Bowley and Chaplain E. B. Smith, Mr. Millard Harmon and Mr. William C. Harrison, who have been visiting at Major Harmon's, left on Monday for the Military Academy. Col. H. O. S. Heistand is moving into the quarters recently vacated by the commanding general.

Colonel Heistand delivered an address a few weeks ago before the Boost Club, of New York, upon the subject of "National Conditions and Good Citizenship," and on Feb. 13, before the Men's Club of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, an address upon Abraham Lincoln.

Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., with Mrs. Kautz, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. C. Read, Fort Jay.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 3, 1908.

The "military night" at the Boyd theater, Omaha, last Thursday evening coming on the occasion of the first night performance of "Classmates," by Robert Edson, was a grand success. General Morton and his two aides, Lieutenants Miller and Hunsaker, 7th Cav., all in full uniform, with Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Hunsaker and Mrs. Galbraith, occupied one box; Colonel Gardener, 16th Inf., with his adjutant, Capt. W. C. Bennett, and Major Beckurts, 5th Inf., Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Beckurts, filled another, while Lieut. P. L. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Soleliac occupied the third box reserved for the military. Five full rows in the center of the floor were occupied by officers and ladies of the Army. In addition to those occupying boxes, these were present: Lieut. Colonel Davis, Med. Dept.; Major Blauvelt, Major McCarthy, Major Lord, Captains Hacker, Buchanan, Hines and Clark, from department headquarters; Captain Dalton, Lieutenants White, Boswell, Smith, James, Harvey, Riley and Brown, 16th Inf.; Lieutenants Haskell and Leasure, Signal Corps; Captains Shallenberger, Snoddy and McKay, Nebraska National Guard; Capt. R. L. Hamilton, retired; Lieutenant Test, 22d Inf.; Dr. McMillan, Messadmes Davis, Lord, Buchanan, Haskell, Hooker, Dolton, Crimmins, Smith, Brown, Hentig, Riley, McMillan, Hines, Hamilton and the Misses Blauvelt, Bonney, Nesmith, Plummer, Test, Hines, Jackson and Lord.

Col. and Mrs. Gardiner entertained at dinner last night, their guests being Major and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and Capt. and Mrs. Gohn. Major C. W. Kennedy, adjutant, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Blauvelt at dinner last Monday night. Capt. G. D. Guyer, 16th Inf., now on college duty at Brookings, S.D., has been transferred to Co. H, and it is rumored he will soon rejoin the regiment. Chaplain Hillman returned last week from New York. Miss Hillman will soon join him here after a visit with friends at Plattsburg Barracks.

Mrs. Brown, mother of Lieutenant Brown, entertained at bridge last night for Miss Bonney, of New York, Dr. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieutenants Brown and McCune and Miss Pert Jockray as guests.

Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer were hostesses at dinner last Tuesday at which their guests were Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Chaplain Hillman, Lieutenant Hayes, Lieutenant Brown, Mrs. Brown and Miss Madeline Bonney, of New York.

The two young sons of Capt. and Mrs. Cummins, who have been confined to the house for the past week with severe colds, are convalescing.

After the performance of "Classmates" last Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Dalton entertained Mr. Robert Edson at supper at the Omaha club. The other guests were Lieutenants Brown, Dr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Brown and Miss Madeline Bonney.

The Post Card Club met at Colonel Gardener's quarters last Friday night. The prizes, consisting of cut glass bowls, were won by Colonel Gardener and Capt. W. C. Bennett. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Hentig, Miss Plummer, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Dr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bonney, Miss Jackson, Captain Ridenour, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Major and Mrs. Beckurts, Lieutenants Boswell, Harvey, White, McCune, Riley and Brown.

Capt. E. R. Chrisman has been appointed regimental commissary to succeed Captain Beckurts, promoted to the 5th Infantry. Lieutenant Neal, U.S.N., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins at dinner Sunday night.

Captain Dalton and Lieutenant Brown were guests of Robert Edson for dinner at the Rome Hotel Sunday evening, at which the other guests were Miss Anthony, leading lady, and Miss Dow, of Mr. Edson's company. After dinner the party occupied a box at the Boyd theater, witnessing May Robson in the "Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

Rehearsals for the two performances to be given in aid of the Army Relief Society, March 11, are now being held regularly, and much strenuous work is being done by the officers and ladies who are to take part.

Capt. and Mrs. Hacker entertained Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan informally with bridge and a Dutch supper last Monday night. Miss Galbraith, daughter of Major Galbraith, Inspector General, left Omaha last Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

The question papers pertaining to the examination of Lieut. Jack Hayes for promotion have been received, and he will undergo this pleasing ordeal within the next few days.

Mrs. Beckurts' afternoon tea for the ladies of the garrison on Monday afternoon was a delightful affair and was attended by Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Blauvelt, Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bonney, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Jackson, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer. Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Chrisman assisted Mrs. Beckurts in receiving and entertaining the guests. A delicious punch and dainty spread were served.

The last meeting of the Army Bridge Club, held at Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker's quarters, was attended by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Major and Mrs. Slaughter, Capt. and Mrs. Hacker, Captain Clark, Mrs. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Lotteridge, Lieutenant Leasure, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Nesmith. The gentleman's prize, an ash tray, was won by Lieutenant Leasure, while a handsome vase was won by Mrs. Hacker.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 4, 1908.

Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle returned to the post on Tuesday. Mr. William Harrison, son of Col. and Mrs. Harrison, left on Thursday for West Point, where he will join the plebe class at the Military Academy. Mr. Burim Reed, who will be a classmate of Mr. Harrison at the Academy, spent a few days at the post prior to his joining the class.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on Wednesday night, their guests being Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, of New York; Miss Middleton, and Lieut. Lucien Booth.

Major Fuller and Major Dickson were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Coe for several days. Mr. and Mrs. Shartle, of Indianapolis, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence for several days last week. In honor of Mrs. Shartle, Mrs. Pence gave a charming bridge luncheon on Friday. Those present were: Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mrs. William C. Davis, Miss Gifford, Miss Florence Stewart and Mrs. Kimberly.

Mrs. Harrison gave a chafing dish party after the dance at the Chamberlin on Wednesday night. Among those invited were: Miss Middleton, Miss Florence Booker, Miss Margaret

Walke, Miss Anne Kimberly, Mr. Hazelhurst, Mr. Harrison, Lieutenants Rutherford and Booth.

Mrs. William C. Davis was hostess at a large dinner party on Friday night before the hop. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis Rorebeck, Mr. Whittier, of the Revenue Cutter Service; Mrs. Whittier, Miss Anne Gifford, Miss Florence Stewart, Lieutenant Bergen and Capt. Arthur Conklin.

Miss Hughes, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker, was the hostess at a charming dinner at the Sherwood Inn on Friday evening. In the absence of Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Jacob Johnson chaperoned the party. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Meyer, of Norfolk; Mr. Tucker, Mr. Cleve Harrison, Lieutenants Rose, Hope and Clark.

General Sullivan, who has been spending the winter at the Chamberlin, has been seriously ill during the past week, but is now reported somewhat better. Capt. Robert S. Abernethy has been confined to his quarters by an attack of measles. Miss Ansel and Miss Hewitt, of Darlington, S.C., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dusenbury, in the garrison.

Gen. Caleb Carleton entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin on Sunday evening. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Farley, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams and Col. and Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Lieutenant Guthrie, has been seriously ill this week. The Five Hundred Club met with Miss Anne Gifford on Monday. The guests' prize, a picture frame, was awarded to Mrs. Rorebeck, and the club prize, a bottle of perfume, was won by Mrs. Richmond Davis.

Mrs. James Dusenbury gave a large card party on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Ansel and Miss Herron. Among the players were: Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. William Pence, Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Joseph Watson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Franklin, Mrs. Singles, Mrs. Scott, Miss Margaret Walke, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Herring. The prizes, which were exquisite French embroidered handkerchiefs, were won by Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Franklin.

Mrs. John B. Kimberly gave a bridge party on Monday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Shartle, of Indianapolis. The guests included Major and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Pence, Mr. and Mrs. Shartle, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Miss Gifford, Miss Stewart and Miss Harrington, daughter of Admiral Harrington. The prizes, which were current books, were awarded to Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Rorebeck and Lieutenant Rorebeck.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 4, 1908.

The usual number of festivities have marked the close of the social season this year. Col. and Mrs. Wood gave a delightful dancing party Friday evening, Feb. 28, in Cullum Hall, a leap year dance, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of guests present. Dancing was begun at 8:45, and with the very important interval for supper eliminated, kept up until midnight. It was one of the most thoroughly enjoyable events of the social season. Lieutenant Russell announced the guests. "The barn dance" and "Virginia reel" were much enjoyed. The twentieth dance was a supper march. Supper was served at small tables in the supper room; 1908 was represented by Lieutenants Dickinson, Gordon and Sumner.

Mrs. Fieberger is visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Upson, at Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Randolph Keim, Miss Keim and Mrs. Towles are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kutz.

On Tuesday evening, March 3, Mardi Gras, a masquerade was given in Cullum Hall. Mrs. Gordon had charge of the arrangements for this, the second of the series of social hops. She was assisted by a number of the ladies of the garrison.

Lieuts. Philip Gordon and "Win" Sumner are visiting at the post. With the graduates ordered back for duty, Lieutenants Dickinson, Hughes, Chancy, Higley and Beavers, the class of 1908 is well represented.

"Marie Antoinette" was the title of the paper read by Miss Craney at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday of last week, Feb. 27. On Thursday, March 5, the club will celebrate its fourteenth birthday at Cullum Hall at 3:30 p.m.

The cadets defeated the visiting team in the basketball contest on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 29, by a score of 20-18. The following was the line-up:

West Point.	Positions.	Fordham.
Milliken	Left forward	Fitzpatrick
Conard	Right forward	Siskind
Surles	Center	Mahoney
Cartron (Hardy)	Right guard	Cassara
Beardslee	Left guard	McCaffrey

Goals from field—Fitzpatrick (3), Siskind (2), Mahoney (2), McCaffrey (1), Milliken (1), Conard (4), Beardslee (2). Goals from foul—Beardslee (6), Fitzpatrick (2). Referee, Lieutenant Stilwell. The game next Saturday will be played with the Harvard basketball team.

The minstrel troupe of the Cavalry detachment entertained a large audience in Cullum Hall Saturday evening, Feb. 29, with a fine and varied program. The performers were: Alex. Willis, John W. Jones, Dennis Hayes, Robert Johnson, Messrs. Moore, Williams, Lang, Lee, Gatewood, Carpenter, Haines and Floyd.

The following are the official lists of candidates who, having successfully passed the mental and physical examinations required by law for admission to the Military Academy, were admitted to the Military Academy on the dates given:

To date from March 2, 1908.

Allen, Harry Beecher, Ill.; Anderson, Richard Emmanuel, Colo.; Arnold, Archibald Vincent, N.Y.; Bailey, Wesley Moter, Miss.; Barbur, Herbert Lloyd, Ore.; Barrett, Leonard Loving, N.H.; Barton, Raymond Oscar, Okla.; Bennion, Howard Sharp, Utah; Bingham, Sidney Vincent, D.C.; Bodine, Robert Hall, Mo.; Brown, Albert Eger, S.C.; Brown, Roy Stuart, Minn.; Chamberlin, Stephen J., Kas.; Chase, George McMillan, Ill.; Chatfield, John Farquhar, Conn.; Cook, Gilbert Richard, Ark.; Cramer, Raymond Vincent, Conn.; Crane, Albert Eli, Iowa; Crawford, David McLean, Pa.; Crawford, Roscoe Campbell, Pa.; Crittenberger, Willis Dale, Ind.

Danielson, Clarence Hagbart, S.D.; Day, Warner Burnham, Conn.; Dean, William, Jr., Iowa; Devore, Leland Swarts, W. Va.; Dick, Carl Peterson, Ohio; Drake, Charles Chisholm, Mass.; DuBois, Bird Spencer, N.J.; Dunmore, Earl William, N.Y.

Edwards, Basil Duke, Ky.; Edwards, Eaton Conger, large; Ellerbe, Douglass Rion, S.C.; Faymonville, Philip Ries, Cal.; Fehet, d'Alary, large; Flint, Harry Albert, Vt.; Fortner, Jacob Swanson, Ala.; Fox, Milo Pitcher, Minn.; Gatchell, Oscar James, large; Gillespie, James Brown, Mo.; Greenwald, Karl Chris, Iowa; Gorell, Edgar Stanley, Md.

Hager, Richard Buckner, Ky.; Haislip, Wade Hampton, Va.; Halligan, Arthur Edward, N.Y.; Harmon, Millard Fillmore, Jr., N.J.; Harms, Henry William, S.D.; Hauser, John Nathaniel, N.Y.; Hayes, Thomas Jay, Ohio; Henry, Roy Oscar, Ga.; Hinson, John Hartwell, Jr., Ark.; Hobson, William Horace, Tenn.; Hochwald, Earl Barlow, Ohio; Hocker, Richard Weaver, Mo.; Hyatt, Robert Fee, Ark.

Jernigan, Warren Philip, Tenn.; Johnson, Davenport, Tex.; Johnson, James Harve, N.Y.; Josephson, Walter Scott, Ore.; Keller, George Doane, Neb.; Kelly, John Duncan, Jr., S.C.; Kirk, James, Fla.; Kuldell, Randolph Charles, Pa.; Lane, John Clarence, Md.; Larrabee, Sterling Loop, large; Lee, Robert Henry, Va.; Lefebvre, Gordon, Va.; Lent, Harold Abram, N.Y.; Lewis, Henry Belding, Ind.; Lewis, John Earl, Kas.; Lindt, John H., Mich.; Littlejohn, Robert McGowan, S.C.

Malony, Harry James, N.Y.; Marie, Leon Rene, La.; Martin, Theodore Willis, S.C.; Maxwell, Russell Lamonte, Cal.; McDermott, Lawrence Denis Raymond, N.Y.; McDonald, Joseph Edmund, Ala.; MacGregor, Stephen Harrison, N.Y.; McLean, Henry Charles, N.Y.; McMillan, Emmet Earl, Ala.; Merrissey, William Joseph, Pa.; Nickerson, Lewis Andrews, Mass.

Patterson, Robert Emmet, large; Pauls, Earl Gray, Pa.; Phelan, Cyril Augustine, Conn.; Purford, John, large; Rayner, Harold Marvin, N.J.; Read, Burton Young, large; Richmond, Joseph Frank, Tenn.; Riley, Frank Joseph, Mass.; Rose, Edward Chamberlin, N.H.

Sawyer, Charles Nathaniel, Neb.; Schively, Hugh Pitcairn,

Wash.; Schultz, Otto Emil, Tex.; Smith, John Nicholas, Jr., Va.; Snow, Robert Theodore, Mass.; Spalding, Sidney Parker, Mass.; Sullivan, Max Weston, Minn.; Thomas, Pearl Lee, Ohio; Tomlinson, Maury, Tenn.

Vaughan, Edgar James, Ohio; Veeder, Jarvis Stanley, N.Y.; Wallace, Otis Alexander, large; Walmesley, Stephen Marston, Wis.; Weaver, William Gaubert, Ky.; Whiteside, Houston Latimer, Kas.; Wood, John Shirley, Ark.; Wright, Lee Otto, Ind.; Youngs, William Henry, N.Y.

The following have been admitted on probation to be physically re-examined on the dates set after their respective names: Boykin, Edward Carrington Venable, Va.; Browne, Charles Janvin, N.H.; Chynoweth, Bradford Grethen, Wis.; Keyes, Geoffrey, large; Mallon, Francis Bernard, N.Y.; McDonnell, Francis Jerome, N.Y.; Robertson, Walter Melville, Okla.; Rothwell, Austin Sherwood, N.Y.; Silbert, Franklin Cummings, large; Harrison, William Coffin, large.

To date from March 3, 1908.

The following candidates are admitted as cadets to date March 3, 1908:

Cutts, Virgil Chester, Ind.; Deuel, Thorne, Jr., N.Y.; Devore, Chauncey Copp, W. Va.; Schneider, Frank Victor, N.Y.; Walker, Walton Harris, Tex.; Wilbur, William Hale, Mass.

The following candidate is admitted as a cadet to date March 4, 1908, O'Brien, Philip Joseph, N.Y.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, March 2, 1908.

The remains of General Carroll, who died in Colorado Springs Feb. 12, arrived here Wednesday, and were buried with military honors in the National Cemetery.

Lieut. H. G. Stahl arrived Sunday from Fort Lincoln, N.D., to join his wife, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Anna Dodsworth, of the city. Capt. A. L. Dade, who has been confined to his quarters for several days with the grip, has recovered and returned to duty. Lieut. W. W. West, 13th Inf., is ill at his quarters.

The basement of Pope Hall will be used in the future by the officers and ladies as a roller skating rink.

The quarantine which was placed over the quarters of Lieut. W. H. Clopton, 13th Cav., some days ago on account of scarlet fever, has been removed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Stahl and children left Thursday for Fort Bismarck, S.D.

Mrs. Tenny Ross entertained thirty-two guests with a delightful progressive bridge party Wednesday. The prizes were especially pretty, a Venetian glass compote being won by Mrs. Baker. A cut glass dish was given to Mrs. S. B. Arnold, and a cup and saucer to Mrs. Kaldi. Mrs. Moss had the assistance of her guests, Mrs. Taymon and Mrs. H. Keller, and Mrs. H. A. White.

One of the delightful affairs of the week was the five hundred party Wednesday, given by Mrs. Oliver Spaulding. The floral decorations were yellow, the card tables were covered with yellow, and held vases of yellow tulips and daffodils. The highest scores were made by Mrs. Upton Birnie, Jr., Mrs. F. Perkins, Mrs. McNeely and Mrs. E. E. Booth. A course luncheon was served. Mrs. Spaulding had the assistance of Mrs. William Mitchell. The guests included the Messadmes Booth, Clark, Goodwin, Compton, Cowan, Fuller, Howell, Ingraham, Liggett, Marshall, McClintock, Moore, Murphy, Perkins, Slattery, Smith, Stodter, Sutherland, Reed, Young, Birnie, Misses Hall, Fuller, Gray, Cook, Doyle, McNeely, Starbird and L'Homedieu.

Mrs. Oliver Spaulding was the hostess Monday to about forty guests, who were the pleasure of the afternoon. Several prizes were given. The rooms and tables were daintily adorned in lavender, and bowls of sweet smelling violets were the flowers used. In serving a course luncheon Mrs. Spaulding was assisted by Mrs. A. L. Conger. The Y. M.C.A. very pleasantly entertained at their rooms Saturday night with a luncheon.

Mr. Milton Darling, of Omaha, Neb., is the guest of Chaplain H. Percy Silver. Capt. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., on leave, arrived here Tuesday morning to be a guest for a few days. From here Captain Johnson will go East. Miss Helen Howard, of Atchison, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Walsh. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coles Robinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., are the guests of Chaplain Silver. Mrs. Robinson is a sister of Chaplain Silver.

Mrs. J. D. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Clarence Sherrill, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, left Wednesday for a trip through California; after staying there four weeks they will go to Honolulu, H.I. Miss Gertrude O'Keefe left Tuesday for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be the guest for a short time of her uncle, Chaplain O'Keefe, en route to Washington, where she will enter Trinity College.

Mrs. C. H. T. Lowndes and son will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Baker in March. Mrs. Lowndes is en route to San Francisco, Cal., to join Dr. Lowndes, who is with the battleship fleet.

Capt. and Mrs. Park Howell entertained with a bowling party Tuesday for their sister, Miss McNeely, of New York. Dr. Fleming, who has been the guest of Chaplain Silver, has been designated to take an examination for chaplain in the Army. He is pastor of the First Baptist church of Newton, Kas. Capt. Willis Vane has returned from a short visit with his parents at Great Bend, Ind.

Gen. C. B. Hall delivered a lecture on "The Relations of the Military to the Civil Authority," at Grant Hall Friday morning, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited.

Mrs. C. E. Dentler was the hostess Saturday at one of the most charming teas given this season. The rooms were beautifully adorned with yellow tulips and jonquils, and in one corner of the parlor a delicious nectar was served by Mrs. C. B. Humphrey. Further assisting in this room were Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. R. C. Langdon and Mrs. B. D. Fulois. Mrs. Farrand Sayre poured tea and Mrs. T. O. Murphy served ice and salad. Miss Baird, Miss Gray and Miss Baker also assisted in the dining room. Receiving with the hostess were Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and Mrs. S. D. Wildman.

Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle and little daughter, Margaret, left Wednesday for Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Everett Barlow has gone to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festivities. Capt. Harvey W. Miller has arrived. He left the 13th Infantry at Nagasaki, Japan, and returned via Europe.

Miss Erma Frye and Miss Corinne Linley, of Atchison, Kas., are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frye. Lieut. Col. George Young, of the military prison, has returned from a month's stay at Hot Springs, Ark., very much improved in health. Misses Virginia and Emily Keith are the guests of Col. and Mrs. G. S. Young. Mrs. Henry Carroll, widow of the late General Carroll, and family will reside permanently in Kansas City, Mo.

The Glee Club, a social organization of recent origin, is planning to give a large entertainment on the evening of St. Patrick's day, March 17. The masquerade ball Friday night at the post gymnasium was very enjoyable. The gymnasium was turned into a regular palm garden. Around its walls the Engineers had built a promenade, spar bridge fashion, with logs, and the entire effect was rustic, not a nail being used. The stairway was built of trees. The archedway at the entrance, as was the entire promenade, was a mass of evergreen and pine. The stage was a mass of palms, and the walls were covered with hundreds of yards of southern smilax. Those who did not mask had the pleasure of promenading in the rustic balcony. The natatorium was converted into a Venetian hall by the use of hundreds of Japanese lanterns hung over the water. The costumes were beautiful and unique, and many occasioned much merriment. At the close of the eighth dance all were required to unmask, when the formal reception took place. Those in the receiving line were Colonel Hall, the Misses Hall, Col. William Bowen, Col. and Mrs. G. S. Young, Major and Mrs. Edward H. Millar, Capt. and Mrs. John R. Slattery, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Dade and Lieut. and



Mrs. Roger D. Black. Capt. E. E. Booth stood at the head of the line for the introduction of the guests.

Saturday night the Engineers gave a most delightful hop in the gymnasium, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 29, 1908.

A most delightful informal hop was given last Monday evening in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, the new bride and groom at the post. With the bride and groom were Major and Mrs. Arrasmith and Capt. and Mrs. Harker. Following the dance the junior officers entertained a party of friends in the Officers' Club, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Upham, and included besides the officers, Miss Towles, Miss Mary Smedley, Miss Florence Loughridge, of Denver; Miss Gertrude Hanson, Miss Luman and Miss Ollerbeck.

The recent inspection of buildings has resulted in recommendations in regard to improvements at the post, and it is probable that all the principal roadways will be paved anew and several thousand feet of cement sidewalks laid. A new bakery is to be built, too, at a cost of \$10,000. The roads leading to the post have been greatly improved by the city.

Mrs. Lowe A. McClure entertained last Monday at a beautifully appointed bridge tea for her sister, Miss Towles, of San Francisco, who is her guest. The appointments were all on the Japanese order. Five tables of the game were played. Prizes were won by Mrs. James M. Arrasmith and Mrs. McDaniels. At the tea, which followed, the hostess was assisted by her sister and also by Mrs. Edwin Butcher.

Word reached the post on Wednesday last of the death of the infant child of Capt. and Mrs. Rowell, who left the post only a few days ago in search of health. Many messages of sympathy have found their way to them from friends here.

Mrs. Edwin Butcher was the hostess on Wednesday last at a bridge tea at her home, the affair being also in honor of Miss Towles. A number of the young girls from Salt Lake, formerly schoolmates of Mrs. Butcher, assisted in serving. Prizes were won by Mrs. H. L. Charles and Mrs. Shepherd.

Twenty men have been recruited from the various companies at Douglas to muster a mounted squad which is to be instructed in scouting and reconnaissance duty. The detachment will be in charge of Lieut. Ned M. Green, and will take part next summer in the practice march to Strawberry Valley.

An effort is being made to organize an athletic club among the junior officers by Lieutenant Sampson, who is an athlete himself.

Miss Marguerite Clark, who is here with DeWolf Hopper, has a number of friends in the regiment, and she entertained a large party of post people Friday evening at the play, "Happyland." Lieutenant Farrell leaves for the East in a few days. He will visit in Oklahoma and in Tennessee.

Lieut. George H. Waugh left early in the week for Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Mrs. Buckner has gone to Indiana, where she was called by the serious illness of her father. Lieut. A. O. Seaman has been placed in charge of the recruits who are rapidly coming into the post.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 29, 1908.

A beautiful ball was given last Friday by the officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston, at which time they had for their guests the Casino members, the members of the Country and San Antonio Clubs. Gen. and Mrs. Meyer stood at the head of the receiving line, assisted by Col. and Mrs. Butler, Col. and Mrs. Crane and Col. Lotus Niles. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., has arrived at Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty.

Many friends regretted to see the 1st Cavalry leave San Antonio—they had been stationed here for nearly six years. The officers in command of Troop H are 1st Lieut. Alden M. Graham and 2d Lieut. Walter H. Rodney.

Mrs. L. P. Rucker, recently arrived from the Philippine Islands, is visiting relatives in San Antonio for a brief period before joining Captain Rucker at Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., who has been on leave for some time, has returned to Fort Sam Houston. Major Campbell, retired, and his wife are on a visit to Texas for a few months from Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Smith entertained with an enjoyable dinner a few days since and those present were Gen. and Mrs. Myer, Col. and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Wisc, Captain Nicklin, Miss Woodward and Mr. Emrie Smith.

The Wednesday Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Naylor, and the prize winners were Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Weeks. The theater supper given by Colonel Niles for Mrs. Marion Gibbs Higgins's box party Thursday night was most enjoyable. Those present were Mrs. John Clem, Misses Rowalla, Burbank, Girard, Harris, of Atlanta, Mrs. Higgins, Messrs. John Jenkins, Loeffler, Andrews, Dr. John Keady, and Dr. Johns.

Miss Elizabeth Harris is on a visit to her brother, Lieut. Hunter Harris, at the post. Mrs. Mackall had a most enjoyable afternoon for her church tea. Many visitors from town and the post attended. Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Miss Nugent and Miss Taylor have returned from a visit to Mexico. They will be the guests for a short time of Col. and Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Williams, who has just returned from the Philippines with her husband, Captain Williams, 3d Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. F. O. Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, is on a visit to relatives in the city. Major and Mrs. Omar Bundy entertained a company of ten at dinner complimentary to their guest, Miss Herdin, of Indianapolis. Capt. F. C. Doyle had as his guests at a box party at the Grand last week Miss Gallagher, Miss Hardin, of Indianapolis, Major and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Capt. B. Payne. Major and Mrs. Omar Bundy entertained at dinner Friday evening, having as their guests Col. Robert Stevens, Major and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Munson.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 2, 1908.

The ladies of the post have sent out invitations to a leap year dance to be given on Shrove Tuesday in the administration building. The ball room has been elaborately decorated by the committee of ladies in charge, the color scheme being red and white. Mrs. Powhatan Clarke gave a large reception at the Washington in St. Louis, to which a number of the ladies of the garrison were invited. Capt. Marcus D. Cronin has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. William L. Luhn. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, who have been visiting Lieut. Albert A. King, left last week for their home.

Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained very delightfully at dinner last Tuesday evening, their guests including Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, Mrs. Getty, Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton and Mrs. Crampton. Mrs. Ola W. Bell is confined to the house with an attack of grip. Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 11th Cav., will sail from Newport News on the transport leaving there March 16 to join his regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

The depot band gave a concert in the mess hall last Friday evening which was well attended. Lieut. T. C. Loneragan, who graduated from St. Louis University in 1902, and from West Point this year, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Loneragan, of Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker entertained a number of friends at dinner last Friday evening. Mr. Fox, of Minneapolis, Minn., was in the post last week taking the examination for entrance into West Point.

Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., is receiving congratulations on his recent promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney entertained very delightfully at dinner last Friday evening. Covers were laid for six at the prettily appointed table, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Prince, of St. Louis, and Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walker. The non-commissioned officers of the post will give a dance in the hop room of the administration building on Monday evening.

A number of the officers of the garrison were guests for dinner last Saturday evening of members of the St. Louis

Club, among them being Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Capt. Clarence G. Bunker and Lieut. Francis J. McConnell.

Quartermaster Sergeant Geisler, who has been confined to his quarters for a few days last week on account of illness, is now out again. Capt. Jesse M. Baker was a visitor in the post last week.

#### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., March 3, 1908.

Mrs. James D. Watson, of Fort McHenry, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln at luncheon Thursday week. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown was the guest of Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp at a large bridge party last Tuesday afternoon at her home, 1226 North Calvert street, Baltimore.

Godwin E. Ordway, son of Capt. G. Ordway, who has been confined to his home with measles for the past three weeks, was out last Tuesday for the first time. His little brother, Albert J., was taken ill last Tuesday a week with the same malady.

Mr. Cyril Baugher, of Baltimore, was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell last Sunday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Cardwell entertained Col. C. Deems and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown at a chafing dish supper last Thursday evening in honor of Lieutenant Cardwell's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Deems, of Baltimore, were the guests of Lieut. Colonel Deems at luncheon on Monday last. Miss Hollyday, sister of Mrs. S. C. Cardwell, has returned to the post after a week's absence. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln attended the dance given at the club house at Sparrow's Point last Saturday evening. They were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Woodward.

Lieut. Colonel Deems and Lieutenants Brown and Cardwell attended the exhibition drill and dance given by the Naval Brigade of the Maryland National Guard at their armory in Baltimore last Friday. Miss Mary Whitney, of Baltimore, was the guest of her brother, Capt. H. H. Whitney, and Mrs. Whitney for a few days last week.

#### FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., March 3, 1908.

A number of informal card parties have been given here lately for Miss Ross, of Plattsburg, who has recently been the guest of Mrs. Peter Murray. Mrs. Bertsch entertained at bridge on Feb. 18, and Mrs. Horowitz gave a small bridge party on the evening of Washington's birthday. Mrs. Brooks and Miss Brooks, of Detroit, Mich., are the guests of Lieutenant Fulmer.

The government boat General Barry, running between Fort Slocum and New Rochelle, was put out of commission three weeks ago by running on a rock in a dense fog. The quartermaster boat, General Williams, is temporarily replacing it, but between the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 7:10 a.m. the inhabitants of this island are practically marooned.

On Friday evening of last week, instead of the usual "ladies' night," an informal hop was given at the Officers' Club. The music was particularly good, and the dance, though not largely attended, was a very successful affair.

Mrs. Dugan, wife of Major Dugan, arrived here on Feb. 27. Mrs. Watson, wife of Lieutenant Watson, also arrived on that date. Captain McAndrews reported here for duty on Feb. 26.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Grouy entertained Feb. 28 at dinner Mrs. McDonald, of New Rochelle and Lieutenant Pearson, of this post. Mrs. Nathan Horwitz, with her infant daughter, has been spending the past week in New Brighton, Staten Island, with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Ribic Wood.

#### FORT DE SOTO.

Fort De Soto, Fla., Feb. 29, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Newcomb, on Feb. 14, gave a Valentine party at which the entire post and the officers of the Planter Armistead were present.

At the usual Sunday evening song service held Feb. 23, Mr. James Whittaker, a guest of the Newcombs, sang a solo "Abide with Me," which was highly appreciated by all present. On Monday night, Feb. 24, Capt. and Mrs. Harris entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hawes, Jr., and Lieutenant Bunn. On Feb. 25 Captain Ferguson and Lieutenant Gillespie, of the Planter Armistead, gave a fudge contest for the unmarried ladies at the post. The prize, a beautiful silver bon-bon dish, was awarded to Miss Laura Bonzano. The entire post was present and enjoyed the unusual entertainment very much.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Harris gave a chafing dish party in honor of Miss Whittaker. Each guest came dressed to represent the title of some well known book in fiction. The prizes were awarded to Miss Whittaker and Miss Frances Newcomb. A very pretty and elaborate chafing dish supper was served after the prizes had been distributed.

Now that the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Dade have been completed it is expected that Major Newcomb will soon transfer his headquarters and residence to Fort Dade. The Newcomb family are planning to spend the summer in Europe.

The collection of books for the 39th Co., C.A.C., started about three months ago, is rapidly approaching the 1,000 volume mark.

The Planter Armistead with Captain Ferguson and Lieutenant Gillespie leaves Fort De Soto for Charleston this evening.

#### FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Texas, March 1, 1908.

The 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 3d Cavalry arrived at the post about noon, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Dorst, wife of Colonel Dorst, with her son, Warrington, arrived Feb. 24. Capt. and Mrs. Page have had as their guests, for a few days, Chaplain and Mrs. Mills and young son. Capt. and Mrs. Hedekin and children have been stopping with Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, and are now settled in their new quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Read were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Disque. Col. and Mrs. Dorst received all the officers and ladies of the garrison on Washington's birthday. Punch was served by Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Disque, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all, it being the first gathering of all the officers and ladies since their return.

At noon, Friday, Troops I and D, of the 1st Cavalry, left for San Francisco, where they will go aboard the Thomas sailing March 5. The two squadrons of the 3d, headed by the band, escorted the troops to the end of the reservation and all the officers and ladies of the garrison were out to wish bon-voyage to the departing troops.

Lieutenant McAndrews left on Friday for Chicago, where he will spend a leave before sailing for the islands. Lieut. B. P. Disque left March 1 for San Antonio to spend a few days.

Warrington Dorst celebrated his fifth birthday with a children's party Saturday afternoon. Games were played and dainty refreshments served on the lawn. Each child was given a book and all the little folks more than enjoyed the afternoon.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 29, 1908.

Lieut. Robert Parker, 19th Inf., and bride, who returned to the post recently, were given a reception and dance at the post hall this week by the officers and ladies of the regiment which was attended by a number of guests from El Paso and proved a most enjoyable affair.

Mrs. J. F. Keyes, brother of the wife of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, is a guest at the post, visiting his sister. Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, left this week for his monthly inspections of the sub-posts in Arizona and New Mexico. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Brooks, 29th Inf., entertained at a delightful dinner recently.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., arrived in the city the latter part of the week from West Point. Mrs. Frank-

lin and children, who have been in El Paso visiting her father, will leave with Captain Franklin March 1 for the Philippines. Miss Anna Grace Ellis, of El Paso, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Lawton last week.

#### BORN.

TAYLOR.—Born Feb. 27, 1908, to the wife of Capt. T. B. Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., a son, William Simpson.

STEELE.—Born at Fort Dade, Fla., to the wife of Capt. Harry Lee Steele, C.A.C., U.S.A., on Feb. 19, 1908, a son.

#### MARRIED.

DALLAM—McLEAN.—At New York city, March 3, 1908, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Miss Beattie Mauley McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, to Lieut. William A. Dallam, 12th U.S. Cav.

SYKES—JACOBUS.—At New York city, March 3, 1908, Mr. Macrae Sykes and Mrs. Gertrude Lillian Jacobus (née Wiswelly). At home after May 1 from five until eight o'clock at Hudson avenue, between Tremont and Union avenues, Peekskill, N.Y.

WATKINS—PRICE.—At Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24, 1908, Lieut. Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Nel Rae Price.

YOUNG—HUNTLEY.—At Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1908, Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Annie Dean Huntley.

#### DIED.

DAVIS.—Died at Greenfield, Mass., March 2, 1908, Capt. George T. Davis, U.S.N., retired.

DUN.—Died at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 23, 1908, James Dun, consulting engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

FOSTER.—Died at Dayton, Wyo., on Feb. 15, 1908, Grace Olson, wife of Dr. Fred Foster, veterinarian, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

JORDAN.—Died at Fort Washakie, Wyo., Feb. 26, 1908, of pneumonia, Burruss Birdwhistell Jordan, age eight months and eleven days, only son of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, 8th U.S. Cav.

LITTLE.—Died at Kennebunk, Me., Feb. 28, 1908, Mrs. George L. Little, sister of Brig. Gen. C. M. Bailey, Col. H. K. Bailey and Mrs. C. D. Gorham. Interment at Fort Wayne, Ind.

McKINLAY.—Died at Devon, Pa., Feb. 22, 1908, David A. McKinlay, father of Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 6th U.S. Field Art.

PEMBERTON.—Died at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1908, Charles H. Pemberton, retired, sergeant of the 9th U.S. Inf., of heart disease.

PROCTOR.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 4, 1908, Hon. Redfield Proctor, formerly Secretary of War under President Harrison.

ROWELL.—Died on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at St. Frances Hospital, Grand Island, Neb., Frank Wheaton Rowell, Jr., age ten months, son of Capt. Frank Wheaton Rowell, 15th U.S. Inf., and Gertrude Mercer.

SCHOBBER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1908, Frederick Schobber, formerly a second assistant engineer in the Navy, who resigned June 9, 1873.

WITTE.—Died at Charleston, S.C., on March 2, 1908, Charles O. Witte, father of Mrs. Van Boskirk, wife of 1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskirk, jr., U.S.R.C.S.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.  
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Fort Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. At San Francisco, Cal.  
CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.  
CHASE—At Arandel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arandel Cove, Md.  
DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.  
FERRENDEN—At Arandel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.  
ITASCA Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. At Arandel Cove, Md.

MACCULLOCH—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Neah Bay, Wash.  
MACKINAC—1st Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder in charge. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.  
MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. R. C. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.  
PERRY—2d Lieut. H. W. Pope. At Seattle, Wash.  
RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Seattle, Wash.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.  
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On cruise to Yakutat Bay, Alaska.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, in charge. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSEAHICKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake. At Galveston, Texas.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 13th N.Y. made a very fine appearance in a regimental drill, review and evening parade before Major Gen. C. F. Roe and staff at the armory on the night of March 4, and in fact it was one of the best exhibitions it has given. The turn out for the drill and review was twelve companies of twenty-eight solid files each, and both functions were under command of Colonel Austen. Major Ashley had command during the evening parade, when each company paraded its full strength. It was a fine sight to see the big companies sweep down the drill hall, Companies A, C, D, G and H making a particularly fine showing. The manual of arms was splendidly executed, and the steadiness of the men for so long a time during the standing review deserves the highest commendation. The entire exhibition was ample evidence of the fine condition of the regiment. After an exhibition of Artillery practice there was dancing, and General Roe and the special guests were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers. The entertainment committee were Capt. Sydney Grant, Capt. Frank Dean, Batt. Adjut. W. D. Finke, Lieut. T. W. Buddleman and Lieut. H. L. Hillman, jr.

Among the events at the annual games held by the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard a few days since, there was a competitive drill by picked members from the different companies. Unusual interest centered in the event. Colonel Macklin, of the 4th Regt., Infantry, M.N.G., and Capt. F. H. Lincoln and Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, C.A.C., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Howard, were selected as judges and drilled the men thoroughly in the manual of arms. A very large crowd witnessed the games, which were much enjoyed. Colonel Clotworthy, who succeeded Adjutant General Warfield to the command of the 5th, and the managers of the association are to be congratulated on their complete success.

The 9th N.Y. Col. W. F. Morris, will be reviewed in its armory on Wednesday night, March 18, by Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N.

The Georgia state troops are now organized as follows: The 1st Infantry at Savannah, Col. G. A. Gordon; the 2d Infantry, at Macon, Col. Walter A. Harris, and the 5th Infantry, at At-



lanta, Col. E. E. Pomeroy. These three regiments compose a brigade, in addition to which there are two separate battalions of Infantry; the 3d Augusta, Major V. D. Marbot, and the 4th, Columbus, Major John C. Coart. There are two squadrons of Cavalry, 1st Savannah, Major W. W. Gordon, jr., and the 2d, Atlanta, Major J. S. Dozier. The Coast Artillery Corps is commanded by Major W. B. Stephens, of Savannah, and comprises the Savannah Volunteer Guards. There were two batteries of Field Artillery, the 1st, Savannah, Capt. R. J. Davant (Chatham Artillery), and the 2d, Atlanta, Capt. Edward P. King (Governor's Light Artillery). The battalion of Naval Militia is under command of Comdr. Henry S. Colding, of Savannah. The organizations for administrative purposes are attached to the Infantry brigade.

Company K, 13th N.Y., will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its organization by a review at the armory on the night of March 16, in which a detail from each branch of the Service will participate. The reviewing officer will be Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, formerly of the 13th, and also a former captain of Co. K.

The 69th N.Y. will attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the morning of St. Patrick's day and in the afternoon will parade as escort to the Irish societies.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., will review the 1st Battery on Wednesday night, March 18.

The 12th, 14th and 69th Regiments, it is intended, shall perform camp duty the coming summer. It was at first intended that the 14th, with the 71st Regiment, should act as land supports at the coast defense exercises at harbor posts, but the 14th having so many new men the 47th will probably be selected for this duty, instead of the 14th, and the latter may go to Peekskill. The 8th and 9th Coast Artillery will perform duty in harbor forts, and possibly the 13th Squadrons A and C and Troops B and D will perform field duty with the Army at Pine Plains.

Adjutant General Hamilton, of the National Guard of Washington, announces that the efficiency trophy is awarded to Co. B, as being the most efficient in drill, discipline and target work, and all those things which tend to make a company in the National Guard most proficient. Special mention is made of the proficiency of this company as manifest at this inspection. The order of the various companies is indicated below: 1. Co. B, 94.9 per cent.; 2. Co. L, 92.5; 3. Co. E, 86.5; 4. Co. D, 85.9; 5. Co. A, Signal Corps, 84.5; 6. Co. F, 83.5; 7. Co. M, 80; 8. Co. A, 79; 9. Co. H, 75; 10. Co. K, 68.5; 11. Co. C, 65. The percentage of efficiency of Co. B is due particularly to its efficiency in all that pertains to a company of infantry, with the exception of target work. The percentage of efficiency of Co. L, awarded the figure of merit trophy, is due in a great measure to its proficiency in target practice. "There is room for vast improvement in drill, discipline and care of arms and equipment," says General Hamilton.

The Athletic Association of the 22d New York has arranged an interesting set of games to be held in the armory at Sixty-sixth street and Broadway, New York city, on the night of Tuesday, March 17. There will be national, military, metropolitan and regimental champions in the competitions, which are promised to be of the keenest description, as usual. The handicap events are 70-yard dash, 440, 880-yard and one-mile race; one and two-mile bicycle races, 220-yard hurdle race, and two-mile roller skating race. In addition there will be an obstacle race, a 70-yard three-legged race and a 70 and 800-yard novice race, and putting the 12-lb. shot. There will also be a relay race and a special invitation race, and dancing after the games. Colonel Hotchkiss has appointed former Captain H. H. Rogers, jr., of the 12th Regt., a battalion adjutant.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th Regt., N.Y., has arranged to hold an interesting series of battalion drills and reviews at the armory. The formation of these battalions and the reviewing officer to be present, and who is in each case a former member of the regiment, is as follows: F and D, March 17, by Lieut. A. E. Pressinger; B and I, March 19, by Capt. F. G. Landon; G and D, March 23, by Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery; O and K, March 25, by Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. Kipp; H and A, March 27, by Lieut. R. D. Evans, U.S.V. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into four commissions, which will give subordinate officers an opportunity to drill in higher grades.

The highest figure of merit in the Michigan National Guard for 1907 having been made by Co. K, 2d Inf., Capt. John H. Schouten, this company has been awarded the "Boer-Nevada Trophy," now held by Co. I, 1st Inf. The following gives the work of the brigade for 1907: Expert riflemen, 38; sharpshooters, 28; marksmen, 227; first class, 87; second class, 83; third class, 341; fourth class, 1,682; total firing, 804; figure of merit, 19.54. Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th U.S. Inf., has been detailed to make the annual inspection of all organizations of the Michigan National Guard, except the Artillery, which will be inspected by Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th U.S. Field Art.

The average attendance at drills in the New York National Guard for the month of January, 1908, was 12,632 officers and men, out of a total of 14,507, an average attendance of 87 per cent.

The 71st Regiment of Manhattan, Col. W. G. Bates has the distinction of passing the 7th Regiment in record of attendance, and with the 2d Regiment Col. J. W. Lester, of the 3d Brigade, has the best record among the regiments in the state, the 71st and the 2d each having an average per cent. of 91. Next follow the 7th, 14th, and 2d Regiments, each with a per cent. of 90, the 9th Regiment with 89, the 69th, 1st and 10th with 87, the 13th and 65th and 3d with 85, the 23d with 83, the 12th and 74th Regiments with 81, and the 47th with an average per cent. of 78. Among the Field Artillery the 6th Battery, Capt. E. H. Tracy, has the best record with 93 per cent.; Squadron C, Major C. I. De Bevoise, with 98 per cent., heads the Cavalry, and the 1st Company of the Signal, Capt. O. Erlandsen, with 96 per cent., is the best in its branch.

First Lieut. Howard A. Campion, of Co. A, 14th N.Y., has been elected captain of Co. I and 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Guise, of Co. H, has been elected captain.

#### GENERAL GRANT REVIEWS 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., reviewed the 1st Battery of Field Artillery, N.Y., in its armory on the night of Feb. 29. General Grant was accompanied by Col. O. B. Mitcham, O.D.; Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th U.S. Cav.; Major M. F. Harmon, Coast Art., and Capt. A. J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., U.S.A. Among those present were officers from the U.S. Military Academy, from Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Jay, Hancock, Totten and Schuyler. Some cards of invitation had also been sent to all those posts for use by enlisted men. There was a large attendance, and all present displayed a lively interest in the work of the battery. The review was discontinued owing to the small size of the ring.

Immediately preceding the review General Grant and the reviewing party, accompanied by Capt. John F. O'Ryan and some of his officers, inspected the stable. General Grant and his staff expressed great surprise at the number of horses maintained, and particularly at the quality of the fine animals owned by the 1st Battery and the fine condition of the stable. During the review the steadiness of the men in ranks and their physical fitness was commented upon by all exerts present.

The first drill was a four-horse driving drill, with two pieces. The intricate movements at a fast gait in the contracted riding ring aroused the admiration of the visitors, especially when a new set of men and drivers repeated the same drill driving six horses, a feat which would seem impossible in the small drill hall. The driving bordered on the reckless. The gate post driving and all other movements in the six horse drill were done on a dead run. The movement in the double section column around the ring was done at such high speed that the tan bark was thrown in a constant spray six feet against the wall of the riding ring, and the pieces were frequently on two wheels. Of course no cannoneers sat on the limber chest during the six horse drill. Twice during the drill the neck yoke hook became unfastened from the collar ring in one of the sections. This caused some discussion

among the members of General Grant's party as to the efficiency of the hook.

After the drill a number of officers from the Artillery and Ordnance Departments of the Army went into the ring with Captain O'Ryan and inspected the hooks in question, and considerable discussion was had in the ring as to their efficiency. On the collars of the other section Captain O'Ryan had substituted a snap hook purchased by him to replace the government hook. These did not become undone. Colonel Mitcham pointed out that this snap hook was not as strong as the government hook and said that nothing should be substituted for the government hook. Colonel Blunt, in command of Fort Schuyler, and other officers claimed that they had experienced the same difficulty with the government hooks in the Army batteries, and that they had done the same thing as Captain O'Ryan had done with his battery. Colonel Mitcham is going to inspect the material of the battery at an early date, and there will doubtless be some further experiments made in connection with the collar hook.

The carriage drill was followed by some practical problems in Field Artillery gun fire with sub-caliber ammunition, firing against the landscape target devised by Captain O'Ryan. A plaster blockhouse on a hill was represented in the landscape, and after volley firing four rounds the blockhouse was demolished. At that moment a moving column representing the silhouette of several sections of field batteries on metal carriers linked together and drawn by unseen cables, was started from the right end of the target. The officers present followed the target with field glasses from the reviewing box. The fire was most accurate and fast, and a perfect rafale of fire swept the plaster silhouettes a broken mass from the carriers. This work was followed by indirect fire. The firing data was computed by Captain O'Ryan and the firing at the target, which could not be seen by the gunners, was most accurate and made a most favorable impression.

This drill was followed by a rough riding exhibition, which gave ample opportunity for the display to advantage of the fine horses owned by the command, and of the horsemanship of the men.

At the conclusion of the drill General Grant expressed to Captain O'Ryan a desire to say a word to the men. General Grant addressed them and stated that it was such men and such a battery as was wanted in the Army maneuvers, and that he hoped that the 1st Battery would take part in the coming maneuvers, and that he would have an opportunity of witnessing their work in the field. He said that such work as they had shown him could be done by men who had any other interests in life or demands upon their time, surprised him greatly, although he had seen much of the Militia. He said further that there were some field batteries in the Army which would have to look to their laurels, and that he would tell them so at the first opportunity. A reception to General Grant and the officers of the various posts followed the drill.

#### 9TH N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, reviewed the 9th Regiment in its armory on the night of Feb. 28, and also witnessed an extensive regimental drill, which was followed by an evening parade, all being finely executed. General Roe paid the regiment an unusually high compliment. After witnessing the review, regimental drill and evening parade, the General, addressing the officers and others assembled in the colonel's quarters, said that it was the best exhibition he had ever seen on an armory floor of this state. He complimented Colonel Morris on his successful work, and the high plane of efficiency the regiment has reached, and he said, it stood as a fine example of what a regiment can be made. The members of General Roe's staff with him were Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, G. Hurry, G. W. Bunnell and Major J. B. Holland. Other special guests present were: Col. H. C. Barthman, 47th Regt.; Major C. W. Smith, 2d Brigade; Major Fred Wells, 23d Regt.; Capt. J. W. Elmes, 69th Regt.; and former Capt. S. P. Fisher, 71st Regt.

The regiment paraded with three battalions of four companies of sixteen solid files in each, under command of Colonel Morris, the battalion commanders being Majors J. D. Walton, J. J. Byrne and F. W. Ward. After the military exhibition there was dancing for the members of the regiment and their guests, and the special guests were enjoyably entertained at a collation.

As the regiment has been organized as Coast Artillery, it is hoped special provision will be made to supply it with entire new uniforms instead of wasting money fitting new facings to the old Infantry uniforms, many of which are worn out. New men with a technical knowledge will not care to enlist and be handed a second-hand uniform, and even the old men will show more interest in the new work to be taken in hand if they are provided with new uniforms, as they should be.

#### 12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

No better evidence of the loyalty of the members of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to their commanding officer, Col. George R. Dyer, could have been given than the remarkably large turn out at the annual muster and inspection held at the armory on the night of Feb. 28. Out of an aggregate membership of 760 only eight members of the regiment were absent, and of these five were officers and three were enlisted men. Companies C, D, E, G, H, I and L had their entire membership present. Companies B, C, D and G were without any commissioned officers owing to the recent resignations, and several new officers elected to fill vacancies are not yet commissioned. The splendid showing of the regiment was a surprise to Lieutenant Colonels Cleveland and Wingate and other inspecting officers, and the recent internal troubles among officers did not affect the men in the regiment in the least.

Under the circumstances the turn out was a remarkable showing and one of the best in the history of the regiment. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	12	2	14
Non. Com. Staff.....	16	0	16
Field Music.....	23	0	23
Hospital Corps.....	10	0	10
Company A.....	77	1	78
" B.....	53	1	54
" C.....	62	0	62
" D.....	51	0	51
" E.....	80	0	80
" F.....	56	2	58
" G.....	59	0	59
" H.....	53	0	53
" I.....	60	0	60
" K.....	63	2	65
" L.....	80	0	80
	752	8	760

Last year the regiment had 716 officers and men present and ten members absent, so it will be seen that this year the regiment had thirty-six more men present than in 1907, with two less absent. In 1907 there were forty commissioned officers present and twenty-two in 1908.

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM A. STOKES.

In a review before Speaker James Wadsworth, jr., of the New York State Assembly, the 23d N.Y., in its armory on the night of Feb. 29, under command of Col. William A. Stokes, the regiment made a fine appearance.

In addition to the review and evening parade the regiment was also put through a drill in close column movements which was executed with the most marked proficiency. Colonel Stokes had command during the review and parade, and Major F. A. Wells had command during evening parade.

After the military exhibitions there was dancing and Speaker Wadsworth and the other special guests were entertained at the Union League Club by Colonel Stokes and the officers of the 23d. Among those present were Brevet Brig.

Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, Major Elliott Bigelow, jr., Gen. John B. Frothingham and Capt. Frank Dean.

#### 13TH N.Y.—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

The 13th N.Y., in its annual muster and inspection by War Department and state officers a few days ago made the best percentage of attendance in its history. Out of a total membership of 1,152 officers and men there were only eight members absent, the percentage of present being 99.30. This is certainly a remarkable record, and speaks volumes for the interest the members take in the regiment. The muster and inspection was made jointly by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, George A. Wingate and John B. Holland and Col. William Le Boutellier, all of the staff of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, while Lieut. Col. S. E. Allen, U.S. Coast Artillery, from Fort Wadsworth, represented the Federal government. The official figures are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	22	0	22
Non. Com. Staff.....	29	0	29
Hospital Corps.....	27	0	27
Band.....	27	0	27
1st Co. (A).....	103	0	103
2d Co. (B).....	80	0	80
3d Co. (C).....	100	0	100
4th Co. (D).....	103	0	103
5th Co. (E).....	97	2	99
6th Co. (F).....	61	0	61
7th Co. (G).....	93	4	97
8th Co. (H).....	96	0	96
9th Co. (I).....	76	2	78
10th Co. (K).....	79	0	79
11th Co. (L).....	75	0	75
12th Co. (M).....	81	0	81
Totals.....	1144	8	1152

Last year the figures of the muster were 1,168 present and ten absent. The legions of a number of the men might have been in a more cleanly condition than they were.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Whitney, of the Massachusetts Militia, who was placed on the retired list on Feb. 22, 1908, at his own request, after forty-eight years of service in war and peace, was given a grand banquet in Boston on Feb. 22 by his brother officers as a token of esteem, more than two hundred officers and prominent guests being present. In the receiving line were Governor Guild, Adj. Gen. W. H. Brigham, Major Gen. Benjamin F. Peach, Major Gen. William A. Bancroft, Rear Admiral Swift, U.S.N., commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Col. E. M. Weaver and Capt. C. F. Davis, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Capt. S. A. Kears, representing Col. W. B. Homer, U.S.A., commandant of the Artillery District of Boston. Major Gen. William A. Bancroft presided at the head table. Among those who spoke words of praise for the retiring general were: Mayor Hibbard, General Bancroft, Governor Guild, Rear Admiral Swift, U.S.N., and Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A. In endorsing General Whitney's application for retirement Governor Guild wrote: "The honorable service of General Whitney, covering a period of forty-six years, cannot be too highly commended as an inspiration to the citizen soldiers of the commonwealth. A volunteer in two of the most important wars ever waged by the United States, a commander ever thoughtful of the comfort as well as the efficiency of his troops, an officer whose moral force was great enough to bring an entire regiment across the United States without a single breach of discipline, when paid off, mustered out and under no legal control, he has deserved highly of the commonwealth that has so long commanded alike his love and faithful service." General Whitney, on the afternoon of Feb. 22, was presented by the members of his staff and past staff officers with a beautiful gold watch, chain and locket, the latter bearing the arms of the state and also the general's monogram. The watch bore an appropriate inscription. General Whitney had been in command of the 2d Brigade. Col. W. A. Pew, 8th Inf., who was unanimously elected to succeed him on Feb. 29, was graduated from Harvard in the class with President Roosevelt. He is one of the best known officers in the militia. He is known as an exceptionally capable officer and a strict disciplinarian, and under his command the 8th Infantry reached a high state of efficiency. He entered the 8th Infantry as a private in Co. G, in March, 1863, and May 11, 1868, was mustered in as colonel of the 8th Regiment Infantry, F.S.V., and mustered out with his regiment, April 28, 1899. During the time his regiment was in camp at Chickamauga he was temporarily in command of the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division. Later, while his command was in Cuba, he was recommended to President McKinley by Major Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.V., for brigadier general, U.S.V.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

FRIEND OF NAVY asks: A man serving the last month of his four-year term in the Navy claims that he cannot re-enlist on account of not being of full citizenship; because of his serving in the Navy he has not been able to get his naturalization papers; the law requires him to be a resident of the state for at least twelve months; being engaged aboard a man-of-war he has not been a resident anywhere. He is a chief petty officer, and has a good record, and will be recommended for re-enlistment. Is there such a new rule in the Navy that a man after serving honorably for one term cannot re-enlist unless he can produce his citizenship papers? Answer: If you get an honorable discharge and apply for re-enlistment within four months from discharge you will be accepted.

C. S. T. asks: Whether or not there have been any orders issued by the War Department directing applications to be made for Congressional medals; if so, the number of the order or circular. Answer: There have been badge orders too numerous to mention. Write the Adjutant General of the Army stating your service.

W. P. C.—All bills affecting the Services are published in our columns each week, and you can keep track of what bills pass by reading the Congressional news.

SUBSCRIBER.—Capt. E. T. Donnelly, U.S.A., is at Fort Sill, Okla. There are no Lieuts. A. Streblor and R. Hoover in the Army.

J. K. M.—The 1st U.S. Cav., with the exception of Troops D, H and I, arrived in the Philippines early in January last, and the latter companies sailed March 5. In due time some of our Manila correspondents will have some news regarding the regiment. It was ordered to station at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, fifty-five miles from Manila.

J. E.—Write to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for a copy of the printed rules governing the appointment and examination of candidates to West Point.

C. B. W.—See page 17 of G.O. 256, W.D., 1907, Par. 1142. J. L. B. asks: I have six years' service in the Hospital Corps. Can I re-enlist under another surname without giving reasons for such? Answer: No.

P. C. asks: What infantry regiments are under order to the Philippine Islands or to Alaska, leaving after the 7th Regiment of Infantry? Answer: The 22d goes to Alaska, sailing from San Francisco, July 1. Infantry regiments next in order for foreign service are: 20th, 12th, 3d, 21st, 6th, 19th, 9th, 16th, 13th and 15th.

SUBSCRIBER writes: Was serving on a naval vessel at capture of the city of Manila, also during the Philippine insurrection; have any badges been issued covering such service? Answer: Not yet. The matter is under consideration.

F. W. T. writes: The 10th Cavalry will return to the United States about March, 1909. It is rumored that it will take the stations of the 5th Cavalry, now in Arizona; also that it will



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Sheridan and Leavenworth. Is there anything known about this matter at present, and, if so, what? Answer: This is a matter that will not be considered until the preparation of the order for transfer of troops for 1909 is taken up.

E. B. M.—Simply address "The Adjutant," U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., in any communication you desire to send there, enclosing stamped envelope for reply. The graduation of 108 members left 108 vacancies to be filled. It is possible The Adjutant may be able to give you a list of vacancies. You can get from him a copy of the printed rules governing the appointment and examination of candidates for admission, which will be of great value to you. Appointments are made by Congressmen and the President of the United States. Write to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., also, as to a printed list of vacancies at the Military Academy. It is possible he may have one.

J. B. L.—You would not get the Spanish (Cuban) campaign badge, but are entitled to the Philippine campaign badge.

RETIRED asks: (1) An officer is retired under Sec. 1251, R.S., for disability; rank, first lieutenant. Is he eligible for Civil Service appointment? Answer: Yes. (2) Is he eligible as consul or consular agent? Answer: Yes. (3) What law or regulation covers the matters in questions 1 and 2? Answer: To become consul or consular agent you would have to be designated by the President for examination. If the quota allowed your state is full you would have no chance. Write Bureau of Consular Affairs, State Department, for circular and blanks giving full information. (4) What law forbids or limits an officer receiving salaries for two different positions under the U. S. Government? Please quote the essential text of same. Answer: R.S. 1763 prohibits any officer receiving a salary amounting to \$2,500 from holding any other office with additional salary.

A. S. P. asks: (1) What are the qualifications necessary to entitle a soldier to a Congressional medal? Answer: By the so-called Congressional medal is meant the one authorized by Congress, at the request of President McKinley, for troops who served in the Philippines beyond their term of enlistment. (2) I was discharged from a regiment stationed in Luzon, P.I., Nov. 20, 1900, and re-enlisted in Manila ten days later for a regiment stationed in Jolo. Am I entitled to a Congressional medal? Answer: You are entitled to a Philippine campaign badge.

Q. asks: If there will be any company from Fort Totten to go to Fort Monroe, Va., and when? Answer: This matter has not been taken up at the War Department yet.

P. C. K.—The Philippine campaign badge is given for service between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902. Other medals are described by the act of Congress as part of the uniform and are given only to men now in the Service. A recent decision by the Judge Advocate General allows the Philippine campaign badge to be given to all troops who served in the Philippines within the above dates, whether now in the Army or not. You had better apply to the A.G.O. of the Army.

G. L. A. asks: (1) What date in 1899 did the 19th Infantry leave Porto Rico for the United States? (2) Do you think that the pay bill will be settled by the 15th inst.? Answer: (1) June 5, 1899. (2) It is impossible to say. Read the Army and Navy Journal, as the latest information will appear each week.

HASTINGS.—The Army Regulations give the rules for hoisting the colors at Army posts, and the Navy Regulations for vessels and shore stations. Hanging bunting for decoration is a matter of taste and depends on the decorator. The following are the names of the jurors in the case of the People vs. William M. Tweed, tried in New York city in 1871: 1, David Palmer; 2, Adolph Oppen; 3, Theodore Goldsmith; 4, Paul W. Lebourveau; 5, William Schlemmer; 6, Levindas A. Vanpraag; 7, Albert Schnitzler; 8, Asse Rhodes Mayo; 9, Henry L. Chandler; 10, Frederick Lewis; 11, Simon Davidson; 12, William Sloan.

INQUIRER.—Pension bills in both the Senate and the House are now consolidated in an omnibus bill.

CONSTANT READER.—There are no Navy vessels at present under construction at Morris Heights. There is no Chaplain Doran in the Navy. Chaplain Louis P. Reynolds, U.S.N., is on duty at Norfolk, Va. Chaplain Vattman, U.S.A., retired, resides at 1738 Lake avenue, Wilmette, Ill., and Chaplain A. J. Bader, U.S.A., is at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Admiral Dewey is on the active list. Newly commissioned chaplains are ordered wherever it is thought advisable. To get the facts you want concerning the range at which the American vessels engaged the Spanish vessels in 1898 you should consult the report of the Secretary of the Navy for that year.

H. M. H.—The 20th U.S. Infantry in December, 1899, and 1900, was on duty in the Philippines. The 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry was also on duty in the Philippines and was in command of Col. L. W. V. Kennon, U.S.A.

F. T.—You can address Capt. R. Waldo, late U.S.A., care of Union Club, New York city.

## FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Feb. 23, 1908.

Mrs. Bell and Miss Bell entertained the card club on the afternoon of Feb. 5.

Mrs. Roberts recently gave a dinner for the following guests: Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, and Mr. Quinnette.

A tea for the guests now visiting at the post was given by Mrs. Deems on the eighth.

Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at cards on the evening of the seventh; on the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Granger also entertained at cards. On the preceding evening Dr. and Mrs. Pratt (the parents of Lieutenant Pratt) and Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins. take the stations of the 13th Cavalry, now at Forts Myer,

Mrs. Willyoung entertained the ladies of the garrison on Friday. Five hundred was played. Mrs. Moseley was the winner of a souvenir spoon for first prize. Major and Mrs. Menoher entertained at cards on Saturday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Moseley and Miss Kilduff were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins on the 9th.

Another progressive dinner was given on Monday evening. Those participating were: Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, and Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts.

Mrs. Merrill entertained the Five Hundred Club on the 15th. The prize, a vase, was won by Miss Kilduff.

Among the recent visitors at the post are Miss Merrill, the sister of Captain Merrill, and Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, with their two daughters, who are guests of Captain Donnelly.

Mrs. Roberts recently left this post to join her husband, who is on temporary duty at Fort Logan H. Roots. It is expected that they will shortly return to this station.

A Valentine hop was followed by a hop supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt and Lieutenants Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Granger entertained at dinner, followed by cards, on the same evening with Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt and Gen. and Mrs. Moseley.

Duck shooting again claims the attention of the spare moments of many of the garrison. The northern flight has commenced and good bags of red-head, teal, pin-tails and mallard are daily reported.

Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts and Lieutenant Marley were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins on the 16th.

On the following day Mrs. Pratt entertained at cards for her guests. Those present were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Willyoung and Mrs. Deems. Mrs. Deems was the lucky winner of the prize.

In the evening quite a number of the officers with their families attended the theatre in Lawton and on their return Major and Mrs. Menoher gave a supper to the following guests: Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieutenant Dodds, Lieutenant Cubison, Miss Kilduff, and Miss Bell.

Mrs. Lewis entertained at cards on Tuesday, the eighteenth, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Moseley.

Mrs. Quinnette entertained the card club this week at her home in Lawton.

Mrs. Merrill, mother of Captain and Lieutenant Merrill, has been ill for the past few days, but is now nearly recovered.

Last Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts were host and hostess at a bridge party, followed by a chafing dish supper, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Captain Merrill, Lieutenant Merrill and Lieutenant Dodds.

The garrison has been appreciably increased by the arrival of 150 recruits during this month. These were sadly needed, as the number of enlisted men have been insufficient to care for the animals. Many more recruits are needed to bring the battalion to its maximum strength.

Washington's Birthday was the occasion of an afternoon card party given to the ladies of the post by Mrs. Deems. Decorations of miniature hatchets, imitation cherries, and colors of red, white and blue recalled the usual recollections of the day. Mrs. Quinnette, of Lawton, won first prize (a candlestick) and Mrs. Hopkins the consolation prize (a pin cushion).

Mr. Stockschlaeder and his wife and family of seven children, who are traveling overland from New York city to San Francisco on a voyage, entertained the garrison this past week on two successive evenings in the post hall. Instrumental and vocal music, with recitations and simple farces, were enjoyed by the audience.

Commissary Sergeant Haskins, who for some time past has been troubled with his eyes, has been discharged on account of physical disability.

Quartermaster Sergeant Ole has been retired and has returned to his home. Quartermaster Sergeant Stecker, recently a lieutenant of Scouts, has been appointed as successor to Sergeant Ole. Sergeant Stecker will remain on duty as Indian agent for the present.

## FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 22, 1908.

Lieutenant Hohl, 19th Inf., arrived from Fort Reno Feb. 9. Mrs. Holley left for the Pacific coast Feb. 11 to visit with friends in Portland, Oregon, and rejoin the regiment in San Francisco when the transport sails. Miss Brownson went away on the same train. She planned to travel leisurely back to her home in Lyons, N.Y., visiting friends en route.

Lieutenant Kelley delivered an address Feb. 11 on military subjects in Carnegie Hall, in town.

Lieutenant Selbie left Feb. 20 for California on a ten days' leave. He told a few intimate friends just before leaving that on Feb. 28 he was to marry Miss Margaret Stevens Livingstone in Los Angeles. He will join the regiment with his bride just before sailing for the Philippines. Mrs. and Miss McIntyre left for San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 21. In the evening of Feb. 21 a party from the post attended a dance given by the Sheridan Country Club.

The preparations are now complete for the departure of the present garrison from Fort Mackenzie. The 3d Battalion of the 19th Infantry will arrive from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, Feb. 26 or 27. This battalion of the 4th will leave on the morning of the 27th, going west via Spokane, Tacoma and Portland. En route, if the weather permits, the command will visit the Custer battlefield.

We are leaving this post with a great deal of sincere regret. When this battalion arrived in October, 1906, about half of the present buildings were in process of construction. All the permanent buildings are now completed, the litter of construction cleared away, the roads graded, stone walls laid, and the new garrison will move into a practically completed post.

During the past winter the relations between the post and Sheridan have been particularly pleasant. We are leaving not only agreeable acquaintances, but many friends, and further, we have many assurances that the 4th earned and retained the good-will of the entire adjoining neighborhood.

## NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Feb. 23, 1908.

Mrs. Backenhus, wife of Civil Engr. R. E. Backenhus, U.S.N., has returned to Newport from a two months' visit in Washington.

The dredging of the slips at the torpedo station, which has been in progress for the last two weeks, has been completed.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., delightfully entertained at dinner last Saturday evening at the training station.

Mr. George Gilmour, who has been spending the winter in Maine, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Dillingham, wife of Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., at the training station.

The first naval torpedo factory to be erected in the United States has been completed at the torpedo station, Newport, and has been formally turned over to the military authorities by the contractors. Many conveniences form a part of the up-to-date equipment of the building, including wardrobes, wash-rooms, etc., for the workmen. The building is a two-story brick structure 215 by 45 feet.

The annual ball of the Newport Artillery company was given in the armory Feb. 24, and was one of the most successful and largely attended social affairs in its history. The Regular Service was largely represented by officers attached to the nearby posts, prominent among whom were Col. Walter Howe, U.S.A.; Capt. Francis N. Cooke, U.S.A.; Capt. Willis P. Metcalf, U.S.A., and many officers attached to out of town militia companies were also present.

The Post Bridge Club of Fort Adams met with Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. S. Hyde last Wednesday evening at Fort Adams. Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Easterbrook are furnishing their new home on Walnut street, which they purchased recently.

Major Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who is in charge of the New London district, relieved Col. Joseph H.

Refreshing  
Healthful  
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Apollinaris  
"The  
Queen of  
Table Waters"

Willard, U.S.A., Feb. 28, and will take charge of the Newport office in addition to his present duties. During the four years Colonel Willard has been in charge of the engineer office in Newport many extensive improvements have been made about Narragansett Bay, and he has made many intimate friends, both in military and civic circles.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rice, of Albany, N.Y., are the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at their Newport home.

The Navy pay office in Newport is advertising for bids for the construction of a refrigerating plant at the training station. The new plant will cost approximately \$8,000.

Professor Madelin, a well known French art critic, delivered a very interesting lecture in French on "L'Ecole Francaise des Arts in Rome," before a company of ladies and gentlemen at "Oakwood Terrace," the residence of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Feb. 27. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham from the training station. Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., attached to the training station, addressed a company of enlisted men at the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. last Saturday evening.

The training station bowling team won three straight strings from the Brunswick Juniors in an interesting game played Feb. 27. Jennell, of the station team, was high roller, with a single of 109, and a total of 281.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., March 2, 1908.

The new surgeon, Dr. Ashburn, has arrived at Fort Banks for duty. Lieutenant Biscoe also arrived at Fort Banks on Wednesday, having been relieved from duty with the 83d Company at Fort Revere. Capt. Henry C. Merriam, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray and Charlotte returned to Fort Revere on Wednesday after a most delightful visit spent in Washington.

They were the guests of Major and Mrs. Cree at luncheon on the day of their return. Major Cree's mother, who is visiting at Fort Revere, has been confined to her room with a severe sore throat. Dr. Brewer was a guest at dinner one evening of last week of Colonel Homer and Miss Skillings at Fort Warren.

On Friday night, Feb. 28, a most attractive dance was given at the navy yard in Charlestown. Those who attended from the harbor were: Captain Kephart, from Fort Banks; Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer and Lieut. Allen Kimberly, from Fort Warren. Lieutenant Kimberly was the guest of Colonel Homer and Miss Skillings at dinner. Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Andrews, entertained Miss Perrine, of Brookline, and Lieutenant Morrow, of Fort Banks, at dinner.

The officers and ladies of Fort Andrews entertained most charmingly with a dance given in the new administration building on Saturday evening. Those who attended from Fort Banks were Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Lieutenants Morrow and Biscoe; from Fort Strong were Major and Mrs. Straub, and Lieutenant Gearhart; from Fort Warren, Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer and Dr. Brewer; Fort Revere, Major Cree, Miss Margaret Cree, Captain Merriam, Miss Erskine and Lieutenant Clark.

Mrs. Bartlett had as her house guests Miss Perrine, of Brookline, and Mr. Bartlett, brother of Lieutenant Bartlett. Miss Caley and Miss Gage, of Boston, were Mrs. H. C. Davis's guests for the hop and over Sunday. Miss Lou Dyer, of Boston, is the week-end guest of Miss Skillings at Fort Warren.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 27, 1908.

Colonel Cummins, accompanied by Captains Reeder and Buckley and Mr. Preston, made an inspection at Fort Ward on Feb. 19. It was the last inspection that will be made until the next quarter, owing to the shortage in mileage.

The sister cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania steamed past here on Sunday on their way to the Bremerton Navy Yard for docking and repairs. It is their initial trip to Puget Sound.

On Feb. 22 the post exchange looked as if it had been transformed into the grand opera house, and everything was in readiness to add to the splendid performance of the minstrel troupe. A stage had been erected, and with the electric foot-lights and orchestra, the setting was all that they could have wished to add brilliancy to the scene. The troupe was formed from soldiers in the district, who for months have been under the constant drilling of Chaplain Easterbrook. The men were well costumed, and particularly good were the choruses. Clever wit, too, was dispensed at the expense of the officers, which every one seemed to appreciate. There was no admission charged, and the hard work that the Chaplain did was appreciated by the large crowd that witnessed all three of the performances given in the district.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 17, 1908.

On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the hop room presented an especially gay and festive appearance, it being the occasion of the much planned for leap year hop. The garrison turned out en masse for the event. A delightful affair, planned in honor of Miss Duncan, was the attractively informal tea given on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Maus, when her guests included mostly the younger element of the garrison.

On Monday evening, when Miss Creary was hostess for the Bridge Club, Mrs. C. O. Smith was the fortunate winner of the beautiful silver coffee spoons, and Lieutenant Neal received an acceptable beer stein.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crawford enjoyed a delightful visit last week with Col. and Mrs. Joseph W. Duncan in San Francisco.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Curtis entertained charmingly with cards, complimentary to her house guest, Miss Buchanan, when Mrs. Carrithers and Mrs. Estes were the lucky ones, winning attractive prizes. The other guests present included Mesdames McIver, Moon, Alford, Stritzinger, Smith, Pease, Wilson, Creary, DeWitt, Graham, Burlleigh, Dalton, Estes,



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Ahrends, Carrithers and the Misses Creary, Moon, Davison and Buchanan.

Mrs. Alford returned Friday from a short visit in San Francisco, accompanied by Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Inf., who have just returned from a two years' tour in the Philippines. They will be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen for about a month before going to their new station at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Maus had as their guests at dinner on the evening of Feb. 16 Major and Mrs. McIver and Capt. and Mrs. Stritzinger. Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Webster and little daughters returned Monday after a two weeks' absence spent as the guests of Mrs. and Mrs. Graves in Los Angeles. The friends of Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 20th Inf., were glad to welcome him home again last week from a two months' leave enjoyed visiting at his home in Tennessee and other southern and eastern points.

Poison ivy is rather plentiful in the park, and Mrs. Ahrends had the misfortune to come in contact with some recently, in consequence of which she was confined to the house for several days.

Miss Buchanan, of San Francisco, is enjoying a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Laurence A. Curtis, Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf., formerly of the 13th Inf., arrived in the post last week accompanied by his family, and they are now settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Major Pickering.

At a recent meeting of the Bridge Club, when Miss Davison was hostess, prizes were won by Mrs. Stritzinger and Lieutenant Hill.

## LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

League Island Navy Yard, Pa., Feb. 27, 1908.

On Wednesday, Feb. 19, Mrs. T. Paulding, of Germantown, announced the engagement of her daughter, Caroline White Paulding, to Lieut. Frederick Raymond Naile, U.S.N., son of Commander Naile, retired.

The ball given by the officers of this station to their friends on the evening of Feb. 21 was well attended. As usual, the sail loft of the equipment building was used for dancing.

The flags at this yard and on board of vessels in commission were half-masted during the entire day on Feb. 25, and at noon a salute of thirteen minute guns were fired in honor of Rear Admiral Seth M. Ackley, U.S.N., retired, who died at his home in Washington Feb. 9.

The officers of the 1st Regt., Penn. National Guard, gave a reception and regimental drill at their armory in Philadelphia on the evening of Feb. 28 to which the officers of this post were invited. This is considered one of the most brilliant military functions of the season.

A dance and reception by the crew of the U.S.S. Prairie was held on board that vessel on the evening of Feb. 24.

Numerous officers are reporting these days for duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. Idaho and U.S.S. New Hampshire. Among those reporting are War. Mach. F. J. Korte, Chief Gun. D. F. Diggins, War. Mach. R. J. Schloming, Chief Bten. P. J. Kane, War. Mach. T. O'Donnell, Gun. J. H. Bell and War. Mach. J. A. Oliver.

The U.S.S. Columbia is now undergoing repairs, and has been moved from her berth in the basin to one of the wharfs on the river front.

## FORT SCHUYLER.

Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Feb. 29, 1908.

A highly successful entertainment was given on the evening of Feb. 26 at Fort Schuyler. The "magic and mystery" of Chaplain Springer was a very popular item, and his "disappearing man" trick was worthy of Keller or Chung Ling Soo at their best. Corporal Volkert and Musician La Breque provided a very clever display on the parallel bars, and also some fine tumbling feats. Private Flanagan, in addition to his musical abilities, proved an expert trick dancer and a clever "jongleur." His wonderful dexterity with a billiard cue and balls brought down the house. A very amusing sketch, entitled "The Magic Photograph," evoked roars of merriment. This is the third of a series of entertainments organized by Chaplain Springer this season, and his untiring efforts to make them a success are most highly appreciated.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeants major, senior grade, arranged according to seniority:

McLarny, Edward, Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
Harvey, George W., Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Grimshaw, William, Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Screven, Ga.  
Moore, Michael J., Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
Knotts, Lee C., June 21, 1901, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Buffum, John, June 24, 1901, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
Anderson, John E., June 28, 1901, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
Wharton, Edward B., June 28, 1901, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Lackey, George W., July 1, 1901, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Smith, Harry B., June 14, 1902, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Bentzel, Charles, Aug. 7, 1902, Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
Weber, Fred, Oct. 17, 1902, Ft. Banks, Mass.  
Murtagh, Thomas, Dec. 4, 1902, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Rackley, Jonas J., Oct. 3, 1904, Ft. Howard, Md.  
Belyas, Arthur H., Oct. 3, 1904, Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
Borchardt, William, Oct. 3, 1904, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Shaffer, William H., March 8, 1906, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Zephier, William, June 20, 1907, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
McDonald, Charles, June 26, 1907, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Ditto, John A., Nov. 2, 1907, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
Staaf, William A., Nov. 13, 1907, Ft. Stevens, Oregon.

## Junior Grade.

Cantlon, Philip E., Nov. 4, 1903, Ft. Miles, Cal.  
Beasley, Warren C., Sept. 8, 1904, Ft. Baker, Cal.  
Albert, William H., Nov. 11, 1904, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

Rapp, Leopold, Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
Kidwell, Samuel P., Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
Diehl, John P., Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Fleming, William A., March 22, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Woodlief, William A., March 22, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Kingston, Paul, April 24, 1905, Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
Hunt, Rodolphus, June 8, 1905, Jackson Barracks, Fla.  
Ryan, Lawrence J., July 3, 1905, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
Muus, Harry I., Feb. 20, 1906, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Walden, Angus G., March 8, 1906, Ft. McHenry, Md.  
Connor, Daniel T., July 31, 1906, Key West Barracks, Fla.  
Thompson, James G., Oct. 26, 1906, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
Oakes, Frederick G., Nov. 16, 1906, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
McNellis, John E., Jan. 23, 1907, Ft. Casey, Wash.  
Murphy, William J., Feb. 15, 1907, Ft. Dade, Fla.  
Holmes, James S., Feb. 21, 1907, Ft. Revere, Mass.  
Quigley, Charles C., March 16, 1907, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
Huffman, Louis G., April 6, 1907, Ft. Mott, N.J.  
Jones, Charles M., April 9, 1907, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
Erickson, Conrad E., April 10, 1907, Ft. Howard, Md.  
Doughty, Samuel J., April 17, 1907, Ft. Preble, Me.  
Hunter, James, April 18, 1907, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Donohue, John, April 23, 1907, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Lee, Marion M., April 26, 1907, Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
Wolf, Joe, May 10, 1907, Ft. Banks, Mass.  
Thompson, William E., May 16, 1907, Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
Potter, James R., June 4, 1907, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Hiehle, Ernest T., June 20, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Hackman, Austin L., June 26, 1907, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Lange, John A., Aug. 6, 1907, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Hardman, Herbert W., Aug. 21, 1907, Constitution, N.H.  
Muehlhause, August, Aug. 21, 1907, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Carter, William W., Aug. 24, 1907, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Paterson, John A., Oct. 10, 1907, Ft. Greble, R.I.  
Eskridge, Charles D., Nov. 2, 1907, Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
Corley, William E., Nov. 15, 1907, Ft. Ward, Wash.  
Jensen, August C., Nov. 25, 1907, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
Craig, Albert E., Dec. 7, 1907, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Cooper, Marcus F., Dec. 11, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.

## Master Electricians.

Berghom, Charles E., Oct. 27, 1903, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
Kimble, Samuel R., Oct. 27, 1903, Ft. DuPont, Del.  
Beer, Charles M., June 10, 1904, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Bourchier, Thomas E., June 10, 1904, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
Davis, Robert W., June 10, 1904, Ft. Banks, Mass.  
Davis, John L., June 10, 1904, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Hagenah, Max E., June 10, 1904, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Hussey, Ralph G., July 29, 1904, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Williams, Sog F., Sept. 17, 1904, Ft. Howard, Md.  
Brown, Byron J., Sept. 17, 1904, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Mapes, William E., Sept. 17, 1904, Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
Leary, John F., April 12, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Samsbury, Dudley G., April 12, 1905, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
Felgentreff, Max, April 12, 1905, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Schlandt, Frederick F., April 12, 1905, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Kunzmann, Henry, April 12, 1905, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Kerr, Creighton, June 29, 1906, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
Wetherholt, James H., June 29, 1906, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Jones, Charles S., June 29, 1906, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Hutter, Frank, June 29, 1906, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Jorgenson, Viggo J. L., June 29, 1906.\*  
Cooley, John C., June 29, 1906, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Palmer, Walter E., June 29, 1906, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Geltz, Ralph R., June 29, 1906, Ft. Banks, Mass.  
Owens, Sobieski B., July 2, 1907, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Jupenlas, August G., July 31, 1907, Ft. Terry, N.Y.

## Engineers.

Hall, Willard, Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
Powell, Edward D., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
Cole, Edward F., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Maloney, William H., Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
Toft, Paul L., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Mott, N.J.  
Kasper, John, Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Hipp, Charles, Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Schroeder, Frederick, Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Snodgrass, Ira S., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. DuPont, Del.  
Kuehn, Ernest, Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
Winters, Fred C., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
Regan, Michael C., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Merrill, Lester E., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Strong, Mass.  
Crank, Paul, Sept. 20, 1907, Presidio, San Francisco.  
Whitney, Lee J., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Greble, R.I.  
Nelson, George, Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
McDonald, Eugene B., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Howard, Md.  
Heskett, Charles R., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Clarke, Albert H., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
Berg, George F., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
Stoecker, Richard, Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. St. Philip, La.  
Bassett, Charles M., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
Stimmler, Harry B., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
Stimmler, Harry B., Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
Haney, Fred G., Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
Viles, Lester G., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
Marshall, Edward E., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
Shaner, Forrest W., Sept. 20, 1907, Washington, Md.  
Westlake, Edwin S., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
Rink, August, Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
Engelman, William, Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
Lewis, Charles L., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Nutt, Wilson H., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
Hicks, Guy H., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Walkley, Frank E., Sept. 20, 1907, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Leary, Thomas, Sept. 20, 1907.\*  
\*On portable searchlight detail with Captain Davis.

## Firemen.

May, Edward, Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Bertschy, Louis, Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Mulberg, John A., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Burk, John, Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Vickers, Julius O., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Guthrie, James W., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
Stewart, Charles G., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Strong, Mass.  
McKenney, George H., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
Owens, William O., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Wells, Frederick, Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
Goveas, Frank B., Aug. 7, 1907, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
Thompson, Richard B., Sept. 3, 1907, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Russell, Wesley F. L., Sept. 3, 1907, Ft. Hunt, Va.  
Wilson, Charles, Sept. 3, 1907, Ft. Greble, R.I.  
Ross, Edward, Sept. 3, 1907, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Carew, William, Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Dragoo, Charles, Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
Rhodacker, Levi T., Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Williams, Me.  
Gorman, John F., Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Smallwood, Md.  
Haley, Timothy, Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Greble, R.I.  
Barker, James, Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Howard, Md.  
Kimes, John H., Oct. 12, 1907, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
McMullen, Samuel J., Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
Kottke, Edward, Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
Clisham, John, Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
Curtis, Joseph C., Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
Mangrum, Richard C., Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Dannelle, James F., Oct. 21, 1907, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Brown, Zack B., Nov. 30, 1907, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.  
Spandau, Robert D., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
Linn, William, Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Levett, Me.  
Roberts, Frederick, Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Rogers, Charles W., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Strong, Mass.  
Parks, James J., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Reed, Charles T., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. DuPont, Del.  
Barbour, James C., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Mulder, Edward C., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Banker, Lawrence, Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
Bookstaver, Morton E., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
Diehl, Joseph, Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Washington, Md.  
Goodwin, Robert P., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Mott, N.J.  
Smith, James B., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
Trinity, James P., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
Workman, Elbert H., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
Woodworth, William H., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
Davidson, James T., Dec. 27, 1907, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

## THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.  
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.  
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.  
Department of the Columbia—Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 8d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.  
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.  
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.  
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.  
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Ft. Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Troops D, H and I en route to San Francisco to sail for Manila March 5, 1908.  
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
3d Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H will take station at Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.  
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ogilthorpe, Ga.  
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.  
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.  
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, Ft. Manila, P.I.; A and B sailed for Manila Feb. 20, 1908; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908; D, I and E will sail from Manila for station at Ft. Leavenworth April 1, 1908, and Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.  
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.  
\*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.



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7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. \*Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. \*Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
1908, from San Francisco  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
54th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
57th. \*Manila, P.I.  
58th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston  
60th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. \*Ft. Screven, Ga.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
120th. \*Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
122d. Key West, Fla.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. \*Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
129th. \*Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. \*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. \*Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
133d. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
135th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
139th. \*Ft. DuPont, Del.  
140th. \*Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
142d. \*Ft. McHenry, Md.  
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
144th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
146th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
147th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
150th. \*Ft. Worden, Wash.  
151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
154th. \*Ft. McKinley, Me.  
155th. \*Ft. Williams, Me.  
156th. \*Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
157th. \*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
\*Torpedo companies.

158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
162d. \*Key West Bks., Fla.  
163d. \*Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
164th. \*Jackson Bks., La.  
165th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C and D will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and I, K, L and M, at Ft. Brady, Mich.  
3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—En route to San Francisco to sail for Manila, P.I., March 5, 1908.  
5th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.  
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
10th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.  
11th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D., A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
17th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
19th Inf.—Hqs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.  
20th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.  
21st Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
22d Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Ft. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.  
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
24th Inf.—Sailed for San Francisco from Manila Feb. 15, 1908, and will take station as follows: Hqs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions, at Madison Bks., N.Y.; the lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion, at Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
27th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. Brooklyn, N.Y.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Key West, Fla.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. During February, Moultrieville, S.C.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"The axiom that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," says the United Service Gazette, "was exemplified recently by an error in the daily movements of His Majesty's ships issued by the Admiralty. A certain ship moved from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Sydney, a few miles away. Now either the printer or the Admiralty clerk knew not of Sydney, N.S., and promptly altered it to the better-known Sydney, New South Wales, by the simple process of adding a "W" after the "N.S.," thus moving the vessel half-way round the world in less than a day."

According to our British contemporary, the Army and Navy Gazette, it is intended shortly to supply for extended practical trial, with a view to its ultimate adoption in the service, a new pattern of machine-made horseshoe, whose marked feature will be its superior wearing qualities to that at present in use, involving in consequence a reduction in the number of times that horses require to be shod. All horses in the Aldershot Command will for the next six months be shod with the present pattern on one side and with the new on the other, so that a record can be obtained of the comparative life of the two patterns. Full counter-sunk nails will be used with the new shoe.

During the year 1906 pneumonia was as usual the chief cause of death in the native Indian army, and contributed as many as 30.5 per cent. to the total of the deaths recorded, being 3.06 per 1,000 of average strength, against 3.71 in the previous year. From this disease the mortality among native soldiers was more than five times as great as that among Europeans—viz., 0.57 per 1,000. From fevers of all kinds the death rate was 1.77 per 1,000, against 4.05 per 1,000 among the European troops. From ague, remittent and simple continued fever, the deaths among native troops were in the ratio of 1.55 per 1,000, while among European troops the proportion was 0.95. On the other hand, the death rate from enteric fever among native troops was only 0.22 per 1,000, as compared with 4.19 among European troops. From cholera there were eighty deaths in the native army, equal to 0.64 per 1,000 of strength, as compared with fifteen, or 0.12, the previous year. There were 184 cases of plague among native troops, with 115 deaths, against 192 cases and ninety-five deaths in the previous year.

The Norwegian system of national defense provides that actual liability to serve in case of national emergency includes the ages of eighteen to fifty years, with certain exceptions. Those sentenced to hard labor or awaiting trial are not allowed to serve. No military tax exists. Enrolment in the land militia takes place at twenty-two. A man remains six years in the line, then six years in the First Reserve, and finally four years in the Second Reserve. Norwegian officers and non-commissioned officers are very systematically and thoroughly trained, both in the regular and militia forces. The war school is situated at Christiania, where the regular officers attend three years, the militia officers one year. The non-commissioned officers attend brigade and special schools for from three to four years. In the case of all officers a preliminary recruit and regimental training is obligatory.

The German army possesses at the present time ninety-nine cavalry regiments, each with five squadrons on a

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war footing, but the law of 1905 will increase the strength by 1910 to 102 regiments, with a total of 510 squadrons. In France, including the Chasseurs d'Afrique, there are eighty-four regiments with 342 squadrons, being 168 squadrons fewer than those to be given to the German army. The Germans have not so many officers. The German regiment has twenty-five, including three superior officers, of whom the colonel is one, and very often a lieutenant colonel commands the regiment. Each squadron has four officers. In France the regiment has thirty-five officers, not including medical and veterinary staff—a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and three majors, of whom one would remain with the depot in war time.

At the Royal United Service Institution recently Dr. Miller Maguire stated that no nation in the history of the world had got out of any crisis except through obligatory service.

The Army and Navy Gazette claims that for years the British Militia has been the nursery for the line, 12,000 militiamen having been yearly transferred to the regular infantry.

The Army and Navy Gazette, London, criticising an article by Lord Esher in the United Service Magazine, says that it is not true that officers at the age of twenty-

two or twenty-three have nothing to do after one o'clock p.m., and spend their time reading novels. On the contrary, his day begins much earlier than that of most civilians, and he may often be found working at night preparing lectures or making up accounts.

A recent ukase of the British War Office has ordered the immediate discontinuance of an article of dress on the part of general and staff officers of the blue pea jacket, as being a totally unauthorized addition to the official costume.

The most troublesome and pugnacious of the Afridi tribes, the Zakka Khels, tall, powerful, fierce and cunning, have worn out the patience of the Indian government, and a punitive expeditionary force has been despatched against them. Seven thousand carefully selected men comprise the force, and they will be pitted against 30,000 warriors. The present expedition was only decided upon after a number of the most serious raids in which treachery, plunder and murder figured in great degree. On account of the inherent treachery and natural wickedness of the war-like tribes Great Britain is called upon to engage in a war with them about once in every ten years.

The Socialists are said to be at work among the British soldiers, seeking to tamper with their loyalty, inciting them to break the law and to act subordinationally.

The bandit Raisuli is said to be proud of his newly acquired British citizenship, which was bestowed upon him along with the £20,000 ransom upon the release of Sir Harry Maclean. £15,000 of this sum remains for three years on deposit as a guarantee of good faith on the part of Raisuli, and he will meanwhile receive only the interest on this sum.

The British gunboat Leda met with a serious accident in Harwich Harbor, Feb. 8. A hole six feet long was torn in her by the ram of the obsolete battleship Andromache. The Leda had been employed on cable work, and in the course of this work had visited the six ineffective ships, of which the Andromache is one. The Leda remained fast, but was safely beached.

The returns showing the results of the gunlayers' tests with heavy guns in His Majesty's fleet for 1907 have been issued. The "points per man," calculated on the value per hit in 1906 test, is for 1907 84,385. The statement as to test of gunlayers with light quick-firing guns notes that in 1907 122 ships, with 1,808 guns, obtained 7,462 hits, as against eighty-nine ships, 1,421 guns, 4,666 hits in 1906, an increase in percentage of hits to rounds fired of from 34.53 per cent. in 1906 to 42.02 per cent. in 1907. Percentages in all other gun practice show improvements.

Regimental tailor shops in the German army will soon be abolished. Army corps workshops will be retained, but civilian labor will be gradually substituted for military, thus releasing men for duty in the ranks.

Those who maintain that the military spirit of the nation is being sapped by the modern craze for games and sports, according to Broad Arrow, will find strong support for their argument in the fact that the soldier equip-

## Club Cocktails



### A Bottled Delight

THERE is always something lacking in the flavor of a made-by-guesswork cocktail. CLUB COCKTAILS are the only perfect cocktails. A mixed-to-measure blend of rare old liquors aged in wood—always uniform in flavor, fragrant, delicious, appetizing, a CLUB COCKTAIL is a vastly better drink than any chance-mixed cocktail possibly could be.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

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ments that in bygone days delighted the children are now being replaced by football outfits. Playing at soldier is fast going out of fashion, and the new mania threatens to exclude from the growing mind all thoughts of patriotism and zeal for the nation's defense.

Two British torpedoboats, Nos. 112 and 073, returning to Sheerness Harbor, collided, the former having a hole made in her side and the latter her bow damaged.

Lord Brassey, having admitted recently that the two-power standard had been abandoned, the London Daily Express says that it foreshadows the surrender of the Admiralty, who have all along maintained that their policy was above criticism. It declares that the Admiralty will now pursue a policy of active shipbuilding at an enormous expense.

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